LONDON HOSPITAL
COUGH CURE
— AT —
COCHRANE & MUNN'S
COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS.

Victoria Daily Times.

A FEW MORE
TOILET NOVELTIES
FOR NEW YEAR'S
— AT —
COCHRANE & MUNN'S

VOL. 13. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1890. No. 156

FOR SALE LOTS

Victoria West,	$350	TERMS
Fowl Bay Road,	350	$25 Cash;
Oak Bay Avenue,	350	balance to suit
Carey Road, -	150	

HOUSES

Victoria West,	$ 950	Easy Terms
James Bay, -	1,900	

TO LET 2 Stores, Choice Offices, Private Rooms, In Turner Block.

Money to Loan in Sums to Suit.

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE
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CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS.
30 BROAD STREET.

A MERRY XMAS

Bear This In Mind

that should you want anything in the Musical Line for a Christmas Present, we can show you the Best Assortment in the City, and at the Lowest Prices.

Accordeons, Banjos, Concertinas, Drums, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Mandolins, Autoharps, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, Guitars, Jews Harps, Music Stands, Musical Boxes, Mechanical Instruments, Piccolos, Piano Stools, Violins, Violin Cases, Music Folios, Piano Scarfs, Tamborines, Violin Bows, Whistles, Zithers.

The Favorite "Heintzman" Piano, "Estey" and "Dominion" Organs.

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Christmas and New Year's Presents
In greater variety than ever before at the old established house of

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43 GOVERNMENT ST.

Gold Stem winding Watches in solid 18kt. and 14kt. cases.
Ladies' Gold Watches—new styles, elegantly set with precious stones.
Solid Gold and Silver Jewelry—beautiful designs and new patterns.
Diamond Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets—both in plain and in elaborate settings.
An extra fine stock of Diamond, Opal, Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings.
Gold and Silver Headed Presentation Canes. Opera Glasses in Pearl, Shell and Ivory.
Expected daily—a few very fine English Lever stem-winding Watches in heavy 18kt. cases
A large stock of Unset Precious Stones of all kinds, which are to be kept to be made up for special orders.

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Nov28-jan1 ESTABLISHED 1862.

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NEW FRUITS
DEHESIAS, CANDIED PEEL,
SULTANAS, ELEME FIGS,
VALENCIAS, FRUITS GLACE
Direct from the Levant.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. QUALITY THE BEST.
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JUST RECEIVED, A FINE LOT OF HIGHLY BURNISHED
Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, Andirons
SPARK AND NURSERY GUARDS.
NEW STYLES OF
Parlor Franklin Stoves.
Handsome Bronze Lamps and Carving Sets opening, suitable for Xmas.
McLENNAN & McFEELY,
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AN UNLUCKY POSITION.

HISTORY OF THE POSTOFFICE AT CARROLLTON.

A Mother Heartlessly Poisons Her Children—Private Bank Goes Under in New York—Dr. Dauphin's Will—Movement for Trade With the Dominion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: President Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and General Whitfield, first assistant postmaster-general are making investigation into the recent killing of J. P. Matthews, postmaster, at Carrollton, Miss. Mr. Matthews was the third appointment as postmaster in that town since May 31 of last year. R. C. Hansbrough was appointed on that date but his commission was withheld and R. H. Hansbrough, his son, was then appointed and took charge of the office. Soon after, however, his bondsmen withdrew and he was unable to again qualify and accordingly surrendered office. On August 20 last, J. P. Matthews was appointed and took possession of the office in the following October. Records in the P. O. Department show that in 1875 one F. A. Doss was appointed postmaster at Carrollton. Some time later the office became vacant in what manner the records do not show. But among the applicants for the place when Mr. Matthews was appointed, was a Miss V. Doss, who, in her application for office, states that her brother was at one time postmaster at Carrollton and "died for his Republicanism." Senator George, of Mississippi, has received a letter from a Baptist minister saying that there was not the slightest political importance in the killing. He says Matthews had been drinking and had quarrelled with McBride his assailant, and had threatened to kill him, having gone about the streets armed with a shotgun.

A Heartless Mother.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A Herald's Louisville, Kentucky, special says: The jury's verdict regarding the death of the four children of Jesse Higbee was that they had been poisoned with arsenic administered by their mother, Julia Higbee, and that she was insane at the time. The deaths of the children were very remarkable. First to die was an infant on Nov. 14 and the others died at intervals of three weeks each. When the last child died the doctors got suspicious and a post mortem showed that death was caused by arsenic. Sixty witnesses were examined; the evidence was contradictory, but preponderance was against the woman. She had always been a loving mother, but when the children were taken sick she acted with heartless indifference. The woman's husband believes her guilty. His uncle created a sensation to-day by testifying that he believed Mrs. Higbee killed her children out of pure spite. Mrs. Higbee appears to be perfectly sane, and it is admitted that poisoning her children is the only ground at present to suspect her sanity.

Another Bank Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Arthur E. Bateman and Chas. E. Coon, composing the firm of Bateman & Coon, bankers, 57 Broadway, Washington, made an assignment this morning.

The Puebla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The steamer Puebla sailed for Victoria to-day.

Alaska Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—Frank Grygla, of Minneapolis, who has been in this city for some days preparing his report to the Secretary of the Treasury on public buildings in Alaska, has about completed his work. During the autumn Mr. Grygla spent several weeks there as a special reporter. He believes that a considerable outlay for repairs is advisable. There are at Juneau, Sitka and other towns the old buildings which the Russians used before the purchase of that country by the United States, and Mr. Grygla has recommended that $50,000 be expended in repairing them. They are about in the condition now that they were when the Czar's representatives were employed within them. They could be improved so as to be adequate for many years. In addition to the $50,000 asked in the bill now pending for public buildings there, it is understood that Secretary Windom will favor the appropriation for these repairs.

Trade With the States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Carlisle introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners to confer with commissioners upon the part of the Dominion of Canada to consider trade relations between the two countries. The resolution provides for the appointment of three commissioners by the President to meet a like number of commissioners appointed by Canada to consider all questions affecting the commercial relations of the two countries and to agree upon and recommend to their respective governments such legislation as will settle all differences and controversies between the two countries and promote the growth of trade between them. The preamble to the resolution recites the desire of such legislation.

Railroad to Alaska.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—Stewart to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Alaska. The bill grants to the Alaska Coal Mining and Development Company the right to construct a railroad and telegraph line on the most eligible route from Portage bay to Henderson bay, in Behring sea.

A Mining Horror.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31.—The sequel to the frightful disaster which occurred in No. 8 shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, on March 3rd, is being enacted to-day. On that day the explosion set fire to the mine, in which were employed 8 men. Repeated desperate efforts made to rescue the unfortunate men proved futile. The flames ravaged the mines and destroyed workings to such an extent that only now the repairing force is able to penetrate to where the lost miners perished. At 10 o'clock this morning workmen removed a mass of debris and advanced to a point not before reached, where they came upon the remains of one or more dead miners. At the companies' office they decline to give any particulars until this afternoon. Both bodies are in a good state of preservation. Superintendent Scott, by telephone to the main office in this city, explains that they prefer to keep particulars quiet until the gangway is fully examined, so that definite answers may be given to the frantic enquiries that will no doubt be made by excited relatives and others.

Dr. Dauphin's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Times New Orleans special says: The will of M. A. Dauphin was opened by the attorney of the widow. Aside from her are his mother residing in Germany, and a brother living in New York. He left a handsome fortune. The directors of the Louisianna Lottery Co., to-day elected Paul Conrad, president, to succeed Dr. Dauphin.

An Awful Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special to the Times from St. Louis says: It was learned here to-day that the first official act of the American Harvester Co., of Illinois, a consolidation of eighteen harvester companies of the United States with head-quarters in Chicago will discharge about 20,000 employes whose services are rendered unnecessary by the consolidation of eighteen separate and distinct companies into one monopoly. Ten million dollars per annum is expected to be saved in wages through this consolidation. This is made possible by the fact that under the consolidated managament the output of harvest machinery will be limited to the great plants whose brands are standard all over the world and small plants will shut down.

WITH SMALL POX.

A Ship Arrives at Port Townsend Having the Dread Disease on Board.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 29.—There arrived here this morning the four-masted British ship Primrose Hill, 97 days from Rio de Janeiro. A yellow flag was flying, and the quarantine officer went on board at once. It was found that smallpox had made fearful ravages among the crew. There had been 10 cases, the last of which was 40 days ago. Two men had died below Valparaiso and were buried at sea. Captain Wilson and his little son were among those attacked. When off Valparaiso the crew demanded that the ship be put into port. Although the captain was then very ill with the disease and the crew were terribly short-handed, he stoutly refused to put into port. The crew at one time were quite mutinous. While in Rio an apprentice boy took sick ashore and was sent to the smallpox hospital. After two days the doctor declared he had no smallpox, and he was sent aboard the ship again. Three days after the ship left Rio the apprentice broke out in eruptions. One after another of the sailors caught the disease then.

Taking into consideration the fact that the last case had been 40 days ago, and that there had been no reappearance of the malady, Dr. L. B. Seavey, the health officer, thought that fumigation only was necessary. The Primrose Hill was accordingly thoroughly disinfected and towed up to night to Tacoma to load wheat for the United Kingdom.

THE INDIAN FIGHT.

List of Dead and Wounded—One Hundred and Fifty Indians Killed.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 31.—Following is the correct list of the killed at Wounded Knee on Monday, so far as is known at the hospital headquarters here, where they were all brought: Dead—Geo. D. Wallace, Capt. Co. K, Seventh cavalry; Johnson, private, Co. A, Seventh Cavalry; T. Frey, private, Co. A Seventh Cavalry; Dyer, 1st sargeant, Co. A, Seventh Cavalry; H. Kelley, private, Co. A, Seventh Cavalry; Cain, private, Co. A, Seventh Cavalry; Cogley, 1st sergeant, Co. B, Seventh Cavalry; Book, private, Co. B, Seventh Cavalry; Murphy, private, Co. K, Seventh Cavalry; Kelner, private; Nettles, 1st sergeant, Co. E, Seventh Cavalry; Oscar Pellick, hospital steward, U. S. Navy; Hodgs, private, Co. K; Bone, corporal, Co. I; Forest, private; Newell, private, Co. B; McCue, private, Co. A; Costella, private, Co. B; Regan, private, Co. A; Christensen, private, Co. K; Ranake, Co. D; Frey, private, Co. C; W. Adams, private, Co. K, all of Seventh Cavalry. Total, twenty-four.

Wounded: Thos. Harrin, Co. B; Robert Brunder, private, Co. B, 2nd infantry; J. Coffry, private, light battery, 1st artillery; C. Campbell, quartermaster sergeant; H. L. Clifton, corporal, Co. K; James Ward, sergeant, Co. B, 7th cavalry; H. L. Hawthorn, first lieutenant, 2nd artillery; W. Toopey, sergeant, Co. B; John McKenzie, Co. B; H. Thomas, private, Co. K; C. Martin, private, Co. A; John F. Frittle, 1st sergeant, Co. E; D. McMason, private, Co. A; Adam Naler, Co. A; H. Stone, private, Co. B; Fred. Wedner and Hugh McManis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Indian bureau this morning received a telegram from Station Agent Cooper, at Pine Ridge agency, dated Dec. 30, stating that the number of Indians killed in the late battle was 150, and 150 wounded, also about 25 soldiers killed. The Indians made another attack on the troops yesterday morning, resulting in the death of two soldiers. Twelve Indians were killed and about the same number wounded.

FROM OTTAWA.

Col. Baker Wined and Dined—The Chinese Restriction Act.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Col. Baker, M.P., of Kootenay and Mrs. Baker were entertained at dinner last evening by Hon. Mr. Dewdney.

The Jubilee Range is sold only by McLennan & McFeely, 70 Yates st.

THE OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

What Well Informed Persons Think—The Proceedings at the Conference Not Made Public—Mrs. O'Shea Using Her Influence to Induce Parnell to Retire.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Notwithstanding all that has been said, the best informed people in the Irish ranks think that the conference between Parnell and O'Brien will not be without result, and that Parnell may after all find in it a pretext for honorable retirement from the field. Mr. Parnell, just before his departure for Paris, looked very much exhausted, apparently suffering from re-action from the excitement of the Kilkenny campaign. Mrs. O'Shea it is admitted by Mr. Parnell's adherents all along, has been opposed to the course of the Irish leader entering upon a political struggle after the divorce suit, and all her influence has been used to draw him back to seclusion. Mrs. O'Shea now has had an opportunity for the first time in weeks, for a prolonged interview with Parnell, and it is believed by those who know both of them, that the result will be shown after the O'Brien conference, that the conference will be a shield for carrying out Parnell's already formed determination.

Will Serve His Term.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The Freeman's Journal says: "Timothy Harrington, member of the House of Commons, will probably attend the next meeting between O'Brien and Parnell. The Journal believes the outlook for an amicable settlement of the matter at issue between the Irish leaders to be hopeful. It considers the prolonged interchange of views at Boulogne yesterday must have tended to an evolution of the basis of the agreement. Monday evening Parnell went from London to Brighton and returned to London yesterday morning in time to make the Folkestone train and catch the channel steamer for Boulogne. There is no truth in the published reports that Parnell went to Paris, thereby inferring that he had visited Mrs. O'Shea. According to the Dublin Express (Independent Conservative) it is O'Brien's intention to surrender himself to the police early in January, in order to serve out his term of imprisonment."

Parnell-O'Brien Conference.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 30.—Parnell and O'Brien had a conference here, to-day. Mr. Parnell continues to wear a bandage over his eyes. Parnell and O'Brien after exchanging greetings, retired to a private room, which had been previously engaged by wire, and where they remained in conference for about half an hour. Subsequently all the Irish visitors took a lunch together. It is learned that the two leaders met in cordial spirits. They agreed the conference should be limited to members of parliament. Scully and Byrne were, therefore, excluded. It is not expected definite information of the result of the conference will be obtained to-night.

The statement officially given out in regard to the conference of the past day, is as follows: "Parnell and O'Brien met here, to-day, and had a prolonged conversation, which will be resumed in a few days." The conference was very animated, telegrams being constantly dispatched to England and Ireland, answers being received. The Parnell party will go to London, to-morrow (Wednesday), and Messrs. O'Brien and Gill will return to Paris.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Gossip of the Metropolis—The Scotch Strike, Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Englishmen who have volunteered to take the places of the Scotch railway strikers, have to go, to and fro under police protection. The feeling against them is very bitter. The strikers are not ready to make a total surrender, but are prepared to make a compromise. At a meeting in London of the unemployed workmen yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for the establishment of municipal workshops, and that the County Council give employment to all out of work at their union rate of wages.

Holland has at the last moment signed the general act of the Congo conference. Had the signature been delayed until Thursday it would have been too late. During the previous two days the pressure of England and Germany had been growing stronger, and actual menace is said to have been the results of refusal. The action of Holland is not well received in Paris, as the Congo state will now be able to maintain itself aloof from France.

Notwithstanding the attacks on Gen. Booth, prompted, it is generally believed, by the established church authorities, the contributions continue to come in for his scheme set forth in "Darkest England," and it is now certain the plan will be in partial operation by next summer at the latest. The poorer classes of people evince the deepest interest, and General Booth is idolized whenever he makes a public appearance.

A letter from India relates that a sensation has been caused at Daphur, in Bombay presidency, by the rescue of a wife, ten years old, from her husband of 14, who tried to take his wife away, and had actually got her from her parents' house. The parents objected, having been recently converted to opposition to child marriage. Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, is dying from mental disorder, which attacked him during the Volhynia movements. He is known in Europe as the black sheep of the Romanoffs.

The Fungolo of Rome says that Italy will take part in the Chicago exposition officially, only in the case that Germany and Austria do so.

To recall of Emin Pasha by Germany is construed to mean that existing methods of organization in the interior of German territory in Africa have proven impracticable. The fiasco will, it is thought, put the settlement of that region back two years, and will place German enterprise in east Africa at a great disadvantage compared with English adventures.

The wintery weather in England has doubled the death rate from lung complaints in London, and caused considerable increase in the rate all over the country.

The Daily Graphic, in its new year number, presents a novelty so far as England is concerned, of a pictorial review of its work during the past year, the best illustrations being reproduced in miniature.

Heavy Snow at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—Yesterday a very heavy fall of snow set in and the storm became so severe that the White Star line steamer Majestic, from New York, December 24th, and the Allen line steamer Polynesian, from Baltimore, December 17th, were unable to land their passengers or mails. Both steamers, therefore, proceeded with them to Liverpool.

Kingslake Dying.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Alex. Wm. Kingslake, historian of Crimean war, is dying. He is 79 years of age.

Factory Burned.

POTSDAM, Dec. 31.—Limmern's great carriage factory at this place is burned.

Lady Deros Still Alive.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lady Deros, who danced at the famous ball at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, and whose death was erroneously announced yesterday, is still alive, but steadily sinking.

POOR AGAIN.

The Fate Has Overtaken the Once Rich House of Baring Bros.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It would be difficult to find a parallel to such a sudden descent from immense wealth to comparative poverty as that of the partners in the great firm of Baring Bros., & Co. Lord Revelstoke was building a splendid mansion in Mayfair, which was to cost $100,000, but has surrendered this as well as the rest of his property to the creditors, to be realized upon as among the assets of the firm. Other partners have dealt with their property in the same way.

Mr. Hinchcliffe, who was a silent partner only, and drew $40,000 a year from his share of the profits of the business, had a magnificent place in Kent, where his family had dwelt for three generations. This he has given over as it stands, house, furniture, works of art and everything, to the liquidators, and finds himself beginning life again at an advanced age at a small salary in the service of the revised limited Barings company.

Another partner, Mr. Stewart, father-in-law to Herbert Ward, of Stanley and Africa fame, had purchased one of the most palatial houses in Carlton house terrace, and was spending £150,000 in decorating and finishing it. The house was to have been occupied by him this spring, and a great house warming was planned. He considers himself fortunate in obtaining a purchaser for it in the person of Mrs. Mackay. Yet another member of the firm, Henry Bingham Midway, had a splendid house and estate in Kent, which he has found a tenant for three years in Sir Henry James.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The failure of F. E. Dubedat & Son, stock brokers of this city, was announced to-day. The head of the firm was chairman of the Dublin Stock Exchange. The firm being declared defaulters, Mr. Copeland, vice-chairman, has succeeded to the presidency of the exchange. The Dublin Mail estimates the loss at £250,000. Another estimate places the liabilities at £60,000. Dubedat could not be found at his home. The announcement of the failure for a time completely demoralized everything on the stock exchange.

The firm was connected with some of the largest brewing establishments in the country. Its assets are said to be sufficient to cover the liabilities.

THE LONDON FIRE.

Enormous Loss in Furs—Firemen Frozen—Poor Appliances, but Good Men.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The phenomenonally cold weather greatly hampered the efforts of the firemen, the water freezing in the engine and the men having their hands and other parts of their bodies frozen. The hosemen had to be lashed to the ladders, their hands being so benumbed they could not grasp the supports. The total loss is placed at £400,000. The heaviest individual loss is Revillon & Freres, wholesale furriers. They had just imported a stock of seal skins, valued at £10,000. Later estimates place the loss to Revillon in furs at £200,000. Their stock of furs was valued at £250,000, half the stock was totally destroyed and the remainder damaged. While a large portion of the fire brigade was occupied in battling with the fire in Queen Victoria street, another conflagration was raging in the suburb of Hackney, sixteen engines being engaged in an attempt to subdue it. The property destroyed in this locality was the works of Corless, Capel & Leonard, benzoline refiners and naptha distillers. There were 10,000 gallons of spirits stored in the tanks under the building, and while the fire was in progress several of them exploded with great force, injuring a number of persons and terrorizing the population of the vicinity. The shock of the explosion was plainly felt at points in London five miles distant. The much abused London brigade did very creditable work at to-day's fire. The weakness of the department is mostly in respect to defective machinery, the men being excellently trained and very brave and energetic. With some improved apparatus they would not make a bad showing in competition with the New York department. Nothing could be better in a way than the raising of the ladders to the top steeple of old St. Bennet's church, while bitter cold benumbed the hands of the men engaged in the perilous task. Many of the men were badly frozen, and it is feared in some cases the toes and fingers will have to be amputated.

ON BUILDING SOCIETIES.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH THEY ARE CONDUCTED.

How They are Operated in England—A Great Assistance to Workingmen in Procuring Homes for Themselves—What They Did for Philadelphia.

When men of small means found out that a business enterprise, which no one of them could conduct alone, was possible for them by uniting their labor and their capital they discovered the secret of co-operation. When they found out that, by uniting their surplus earnings, they could provide themselves with houses of their own, instead of remaining subject to the demands of landlords, they put co-operation to one of its most beneficent uses.

This kind of co-operation is most popularly known under the name of Building and Loan Associations; but the official title differs in different places. In England the common designation is "Building Societies." Those formed under the New York statute of 1887 must be called "Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations." In Massachusetts they were first styled "Co-operative Saving Fund and Loan Associations," a title which was changed by a later act to "Co-operative Banks." But whatsoever their title, the object and general plan of operation are the same. H. F. A. Davis, a very intelligent writer on the subject, gives Birmingham, England, as the place, and the year 1781 as the date, of the first known association formed for the object of assisting its members to build or purchase houses. In the earliest association described, each member paid in 10s. 6d on each share of stock he held, every month. A subscriber for three shares was entitled to have "one or more houses built for him of the value of 200 guineas." A subscriber for two shares, "one or more houses of the value of £140," and a subscriber for one share, "a single house, value £70." By 1795 "Building Clubs" had become common in Birmingham. The rules or by-laws of the "Greenwich Union Building Society" have come down to us from those early days; and it is curious to note how closely they resemble the by-laws of the best-planned associations in this country to-day. The Earl of Selkirk, a philanthropic man of wealth, was instrumental in establishing a society at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in 1815. The system must have proved a steady success, for the number of societies or associations has kept on increasing throughout Great Britain, reaching 2,050 by the year 1851, with an annual income of £4,000,000, and returns made to Parliament show that, in July 1888, the societies numbered 2,404, with assets of £54,200,620 and a membership of over six hundred thousand.

Edmund Wrigley, a leading American writer on the subject, fixes the date of the introduction of the Building and Loan Association system in this country at about the year 1840. Philadelphia seems to have seized most readily on the idea; but associations were also formed, not only in other northern cities, but in Charleston, Savannah, and other cities of the South and West. The following figures are taken from the latest attainable sources: In New England the number of associations is between ninety and one hundred. The assets of the "Co-operative Banks," of Massachusetts, alone were on the 1st of October, 1888, $5,505,072.19. The open accounts numbered 983,202. The number of associations in Pennsylvania is estimated at 900, one-half of which are in Philadelphia. Their shares are estimated to number 1,000,000, with a cash value of $60,000,000. In Minnesota, and especially in St. Paul, where the system dates back to 1869, the associations have proved wonderfully successful. They now number about 125, with an estimated investment of $18,000,000. Mr. F. B. Sanborn, in his report to the Social Science Association in September, 1888, states that "from eight to ten thousand homes in St. Paul have been in whole or in part secured to their owners with money advanced by the building societies." Taking Mr. Sanborn's calculation there are now from 3,000 to 5,000 of these co-operative organizations in the United States with a constant investment of $300,000,000; while the accumulation under this plan of saving during the last forty years has amounted to from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000. What, now, is this system of co-operation which has stood so long a trial, has won its way so steadily and generally into popular favor, and has produced so wonderful financial results? Why does it commend itself to so many persons of small incomes, and why have failures under it been so rare? A Building and Loan Association is a corporation, regularly formed in accordance with the law of its locality; generally, a statute especially adapted to this form of business. Its officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, board of directors and a counsel. There may be slight variations from this list. For instance, in some associations, auditors and appraisers are included in the number of officers annually elected. Aside from the salaries, the expenses consist of the rent of a suitable place for holding meetings and receiving the dues, and the cost of the necessary printing and incidentals. In cities like Philadelphia, where associations are very numerous, and the accounts of many series have to be kept in each, it is customary for one person to be employed as secretary by several, his duties becoming those of a professional accountant. To show the responsibility of such a position, an instance may be mentioned in which the secretary of six associations handled $4,969,728 from 1879 to 1886 inclusive. The persons composing a Building and Loan Association agree to pay into their treasury a certain sum, at fixed periods, on each share that they own, until their shares through such payments and the accumulated profits reach their par value, or, as it is technically termed, "mature." The stated payments (called "dues"), their frequency, and the par value of the stock vary. The general rule is that fifty cents shall be paid on every share once a month until a par of $100 is reached. When the shares "mature" the assets in the treasury are divided among the shareholders. Just as fast as the money is paid in, it is offered in the shape of loans to the members—and to the members only—the security taken being a mortgage on real estate and an assignment to the association of the borrower's stock. The amount which a member is entitled to borrow equals the par value of his or her shares. Thus, in an association where the par value is $100, a member who wants $1,000 must own ten shares. As every member has an equal right to become a borrower, the disposition of the loans is made by putting the money up at auction, from time to time, and awarding the loan to that member who will give the highest premium above the regular interest rates. In order that the dues and interest shall be paid regularly, the by-laws provide that they shall be received only by the secretary or his assistant, and there is a small fine for non-payment, which is increased from meeting to meeting, a delinquency for a certain period causing the forfeiture of the stock, or giving ground for the foreclosure of a mortgage. The interest is paid monthly, and the interest money, with the dues and any other receipts, goes into the treasury, to be loaned at once. It is apparent, therefore, that a Building and Loan Association whose money is in demand, not only receives interest constantly on the dues paid in by all the members, but that it compounds this interest monthly. Herein lies the chief secret of the profitableness of this system of investment.

Loans are made to members either to purchase land or houses already erected, to build houses or to remove existing encumbrances. If a member borrows to build a new house, the money is not paid over to him in bulk, but in three instalments on the audit of the appraiser. The first instalment would be on the value of the lot; the second when the house was so far constructed as to be roofed; and the third on its completion. One of the great advantages of these associations as assistants of persons of small means is, that they can safely lend very close to the appraised values. A member having become entitled to a loan, at once applies to the secretary for a form to make application on; having filled this out he hands it in to the secretary with the necessary fees for the appraiser and solicitor. The secretary then proceeds to make sufficient copies of it to enable him to send one to each of the directors and three to the appraiser. The appraiser certifies to the value of the property on the three forms, and, filing one copy away for reference, returns two to the secretary, who then sends them to the solicitor. The solicitor searches and reports on the title, keeping one copy of the application and returning the original to the secretary. A meeting of the Board of Directors is then called and they decide whether the loan is a safe one or not. In reaching this decision each application is considered on its own merits. A private lender would simply enquire if there was a good margin of value above the amount of the loan; but in the case of an association borrower the directors enquire into the applicant's personal character and find out his employment and his salary or wages. If this results satisfactorily and the premises proposed to be bought are not beyond the applicant's means, then the directors can take into further consideration the facts that the borrower will begin to pay off his debt at the very next meeting of the association, and that experience has proved that a person who is securing a home in this easy way will make, in most cases, almost any sacrifice rather than see the property pass out of his hands. Members are allowed to withdraw their shares as they wish, so long as the total demand of this kind does not exceed a fixed limit at any one time; as, for instance, one-half of the dues of a month. This provides against a possible "run" on the association.

The most perplexing problem that presents itself to a person whose attention is first directed to the Building and Loan Association system of borrowing is this: How can a member be benefited by a loan on which he pays a premium in addition to the regular rate of interest? It is well, therefore, that this feature of the system be perfectly understood. At the start it must be remembered, first, that this premium is, in reality, only a payment made by a borrower for the privilege of having the immediate use of the par value of his shares, for which the non-borrower is obliged to wait a term of years; and, second, that the money in the treasury is put up at auction, in quest of a premium, only in order to give all the members an equal chance of securing it. In England, and I think in this country, other plans of assigning loans have been tried. Sometimes they have been assigned by lot; but under this scheme the money would often go to members who did not care to use it, and they would dispose of it to other members at a premium which went into their own pockets. In other associations a list of applicants for loans has been made out and the money paid over to them in turn; but this did not prove satisfactory. Again, in considering the premium feature it must be remembered that as the premiums all go into the common treasury, each payer of a premium shares the premium paid by all the other borrowers, and the larger the average premiums the greater the profits of the association and the sooner is the stock matured and the borrower's mortgage cancelled. Courts have held that the fixing of a minimum premium is illegal, but they have likewise held that usury cannot be pleaded when the premium is determined by open competition.

But let us look further into the profits of these associations which premium-paying borrowers share. If each member of a Building and Loan Association, the par value of whose stock is $100, contributed fifty cents monthly to its treasury, and there are no expenses and no profits, the shares would mature in two hundred months, or sixteen years and eight months. But in a prosperous association, while the expenses are very small, every dollar that comes into the treasury is kept earning other dollars, the interest, as already explained, being compounded monthly. The profitableness of this system of lending may be seen from the statement that while a $1,000 at 6 per cent. simple interest will earn only $300 in five years, it will, if interest is compounded annually, earn $338.22, and of course the increase would be greater if the interest were compounded monthly, and the gain goes on increasing with every successive year. From this the members of a Building and Loan Association, instead of waiting sixteen years and eight months for their shares to become worth $100 each, find the par value attained in a much shorter period. And just as soon as this is attained a borrower's mortgage disappears. Albert Shaw, Ph.D., in his papers on "Co-operation in a Western City," published by the American Economic Association, says of the Mechanics and Workingman's Loan and Building Association, of Minneapolis, which began business in 1874 with a membership of forty-five, and whose receipts are now from $80,000 to $90,000 a year: "The average premium bid for loans has been 42½ per cent., and the final cost to the borrower is about 8 per cent.; while the non-borrowers gain about 12 per cent. annual compound interest on their savings." These statements are sufficient to show that the premium need not be a cause of alarm to borrowers in these associations. But this fact may be illustrated very clearly by simple figures. Suppose that "A" and "B" each borrows $3,000 at the same time, "A" of a Building and Loan Association on thirty shares at 25 per cent. premium and 8 per cent. interest, and "B" of a private lender at the same rate of interest, but without any premium, "B" to pay his principal at the same time that "A's" shares mature. Supposing that maturity is reached (1) in seven years, and (2) in ten years, the two accounts will stand as follows:

(1)

A—Paid in monthly dues	$1,250
Paid in interest	1,680
Paid in premium	750
Tot l payments	$3,680
B—Principal	$3,000
Interest	1,680
Total payments	$4,680

(2)

A—Paid in monthly dues	$1,800
Paid in interest	2,400
Paid in premium	750
Total payments	$4,950
B—Principal	$3,000
Interest	2,400
Total payments	$5,400

Under the first example "A" pays $990 less than "B," and under the second $450.

If the person of whom "B" borrows permits him to pay the interest and $180 (the amount of "A's" annual dues) of the principal annually under the system of partial payments, it will require between thirteen and fourteen years to liquidate the debt. Expert accountants, who have been employed to find flaws in the Building and Loan Association system, have made haste to point out that a member of an association continues to pay interest on the whole amount borrowed, while his dues are constantly decreasing that amount, and hence that this is only an apparent interest rate. But the vital question with a person who borrows a few hundred or thousand dollars with which to secure a home, and which is paid back in small instalments is, "How large a sum out of my income for the next seven or ten years will be required to make my payments?" If any one will lend him the required amount on a close margin, with an understanding that he is to pay the principal at the end of seven or ten years, and only annual interest meanwhile, can he find any way in which to invest his accumulating principal (if he does accumulate it) which will so rapidly increase it to the required amount as the Building and Loan Association increases it for him? If he is "A" in the above examples, he will be a good way ahead of his neighbor "B" financially when their respective debts are paid. "A's" payments are *small, systematic*, and at the same time *imperative*. When he goes home after paying his monthly amount he says: "My house is so much nearer being my own." And when he attends a quarterly or annual meeting of his association, at which the profits are reported and he finds a sum to his credit beyond any that he has paid in, he learns, perhaps for the first time, the secret of making money saved earn other money. It is quite as easy to show by figures the economy of buying one's house with the assistance of a Building and Loan Association as compared with paying rent.

At first glance it might seem as if there was unfairness in the positions occupied in an association by the two classes of members, the borrowers and the non-borrowers, the former sharing the premiums and interest paid by the latter. But this is a superficial view. It is doubtful if any association is ever organized in these days in which those members who wish to borrow at one time supply the requisite sum in dues; so that immediate borrowers require the non-borrowers, assistance. Besides a large class of borrowers is supplied from among those who are mere investors at the start. As most associations lend money only on first mortgage requiring a borrower to own a fee in the land, many persons purchase shares who own no land and who have no money to buy any, and very likely never would have any without the aid of some systematic plan of saving. But after they have been non-borrowing members for a certain time they find that their savings are large enough to enable them to buy the coveted piece of land. So they withdraw their accumulations, secure their lots, take shares in a new series, and become borrowers in their turn. Considered abstractly as a beneficial feature in a community, an association of this kind would be commendable if it only induced a number of persons to lay aside small sums every month without paying them any profits. And it is the cultivation of the habit of saving which is one of the best arguments in favor of the Building and Loan Association system, especially as such associations can be formed where the establishment of a savings bank would be impracticable. If complete statistics of these associations in Great Britain and in America were available they would prove the safety of the system by showing the very small number of failures under it. But failures there have been; and it is well to look for causes that in future these may be diminished or altogether avoided. Mr. C. F. Southard, of New York, who has assisted in the organization of many associations in that state, read a paper on "The Dangerous Side of Building Associations" before the American Social Science Association in September, 1888. In this he pointed out as "the three leading dangers which menace this plan of co-operation in all countries to-day" the following: (1.) Permitting a single member to hold a large number of shares of stock and borrow on them. (2.) The plan of deducting the bonus bid from the sum borrowed and charging interest only on the balance. (3.) The almost utter lack of knowledge by directors of the simple principles governing finance and criminal carelessness in the matter of informing themselves in reference to the same. But, when well managed, Mr. Southard calls this system "the grandest, simplest and most successful plan of co-operation ever made practicable in the two hemispheres."

Willis S. Paine, L. L. D., superintendent of the banking department of New York state, in the introduction to his recently published work on the New York laws relating to building associations, says: "These associations serve as a barrier against the dangerous paternalism urged on the state by men of questionable statesmanship, and they become likewise the foes of communism, creating habits of accumulation and assuring the privacy of homes. Such organizations become indirectly valuable moral agencies as a partial solution of the tenement-house problem and hence are worthy of careful attention. The independent home secures removal from immoral tendencies, the adornment of domestic life, and full sway for the influence of wise training and good example."

The chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries said, in his report for 1886: "From the reports which have been forwarded to the bureau, these New Jersey associations are generally in a very prosperous condition, and a great benefit, not only to the individual members, but to the community at large; for they are increasing the number of tax-paying, property-owning citizens and making it comparatively easy for an industrious workingman to own a home."

THE ROYALTY LEADS!

THE QUEEN REIGNS AS CANADAS POPULAR MAGAZINE

In the last number of THE CANADIAN QUEEN, the Publishers announce a new "Word Contest" which will be the last they will offer, and to the person making the largest list of words from the text "DOMINION OF CANADA," as announced in that number, will be given their choice of either

A Free Education,

Consisting of a Three Year's Course in any Canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the Publishers of THE QUEEN, (not to exceed $750.00)

One Year Abroad.

This prize consists of ONE ENTIRE YEAR'S TRAVEL IN EUROPE, all Expenses to be paid by the Publishers of THE QUEEN, (not to exceed $750.00.) or

A HANDSOME PAIR OF SHETLAND PONIES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

One of the Finest Matched Pair of Ponies in Canada, (value $150.00), Gold Mounted Harness (value $100.) and Finely Upholstered Ladies' Phaeton, (value $250.00), making altogether, one of the most stylish and elegant "turnouts" imaginable, and value complete, $700.00.

The Publishers of THE QUEEN have made a special Deposit of $750.00 in THE DOMINION BANK, to be used for the purpose of carrying out the above offer. A Committee consisting of Teachers from each of the Universities and Public Schools of Toronto will be invited to be present and assist the Judges in the final award.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES TO BE AWARDED IN ORDER OF MERIT.—China Dinner Sets, Ladies Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Silk Dress Patterns, French Mantle Clocks, Portiere Curtains, Elegant Toilet Cases, Manicure Cases, Odor Cases, Ladies' Solid Gold Jewelry, Imported Fans, Elegant Japanese Novelties for Household Decoration, and many other useful, handsome and valuable articles.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Each week during this Contest, a Gentleman's First-class Gold (Filled Case) Watch of handsome design and best American Movement (value $60.00) will be given to the gentleman from whom the largest list is received during that week. A choice of either a Fine Richly Engraved Ladies' Gold Watch, (value $40.00) or an Elegant Silver Tea Service, (value $40.00) will be given each week, to the lady from whom the largest list is received during that week. A stem winding, stem setting, Coin Silver Watch, (value $12.00) will be given each week to both girl and boy under sixteen years of age from whom the largest list is received during that week. The winning of a Special Weekly Prize by anyone will not bar them or their list from competing for the First Grand Prize. Those under sixteen years of age should state so on their list.

The publishers of THE QUEEN have had manufactured at large expense, an Elegant and Useful Souvenir, of this, THEIR LAST "WORD CONTEST," one of which will be sent free to each person entering the Competition.

RULES.—1. Lists are to contain English and Anglicised words ONLY, of not less than four letters each.
2. No letter can be used in the construction of any word more times than it appears in "DOMINION OF CANADA."
3. Words having more than one meaning but spelled the same can be used but once.
4. Names of places and persons are barred.
5. Words will be allowed either in singular or plural but not in both numbers and in one tense only.
6. Prefixes and suffixes are not allowed by themselves, but can be used in the construction of a complete word.
7. The main part only of Worcester's or Webster's Dictionaries may be used as the governing authority.

Each list must contain Name of person sending same (sign Mrs. Miss or Mr.) with full Post Office address AND NUMBER OF WORDS CONTAINED THEREIN, and be accompanied by $1.00 for a year's subscription to "THE QUEEN," together with 12c. in either Canadian or United States postage (1, 1c. or 2c.) in addition to the $1.00 to cover expense of forwarding THE QUEEN'S Souvenir. Stamps will be accepted only for the 12 cents.

The subscription price must accompany list of words. DO NOT SEND IN SEPARATE ENCLOSURE.

If two or more tie on the largest list, the one WHICH BEARS THE EARLIEST POSTMARK will take the First Grand Prize.

The COMPLETE LIST of words intended for the Competition must be forwarded AT ONE TIME. If any alterations or additions to the list are made after it has been sent, it will be necessary to enclose $1.00 additional for another year's subscription to THE QUEEN, to be forwarded to any address desired, together with such alterations or additions. On account of the extra work involved in these Competitions, it is impossible for the publishers of THE QUEEN to enter into any personal correspondence concerning the Competition or Rules thereof.

The Contest Closes April 10th. Prizes Awarded April 20th.

THE QUEEN has become famous by its liberal manner of conducting its Educational and Literary Competitions. Through these Competitions it has rapidly sprung into prominence, and now stands at the head of its class, occupying as a Magazine, in reality, the position of THE POPULAR FAMILY PUBLICATION OF CANADA. Its circulation is growing so rapidly, that the entire attention of its staff of Editors will be required in behalf of the publication itself, and the Publishers take this opportunity of announcing to the public that THIS WILL POSITIVELY BE THEIR LAST "Word Contest."

An extra premium of a Silver Desert Service (Cream and Sugar), handsomely chased and frosted, is offered in addition to the other prizes to each person who will call the attention of five of their friends to the above offer, and send the five subscriptions, together with their own, all at one time.

Literary Announcement.

The Publishers of THE QUEEN take great pride and satisfaction in announcing that special arrangements have been made, by which they are enabled to announce for publication during 1891, stories written specially for THE CANADIAN QUEEN by the following celebrated list of contributors:

Marquis of Lorne, Justin McCarthy, Carmen Sylva the Queen of Roumania, Bret Harte, Henry Herman, R. M. Ballantyne, Helen Mathers Mary Dickens

All of which will be entirely new and have never been published, and of which the Publishers of THE QUEEN own the sole and exclusive right for Canada.

"Without doubt, one of the largest literary deals ever consummated in this Country."—*Toronto Daily Mail*, Dec. 9th.

The Queen's Prize Stories. Commencing with the January number of THE QUEEN will appear First Portion of "Miss Granger of Chicago," with February "The Little Canuck," and in March, First Portion of "A Canadian Romance," the three prize stories selected from the several thousand manuscripts entered in THE QUEEN'S Prize Story Competition. The general contents of the publication will continue to be of that high order which has distinguished this Magazine from its commencement, and with the increased size and additional features which have been secured at an immense financial outlay, THE QUEEN will occupy that position among the family magazines of the world that will give every intelligent Canadian a national pride in its success.

A National Pride.

The Publishers of THE QUEEN know of no better way of displaying their appreciation of the hearty reception which has been extended to this publication by the reading public of Canada, than by giving their readers better value for the low subscription price of One Dollar, than is contained in any other periodical of twice the cost. THE QUEEN will start the New Year with a paid circulation of over FORTY THOUSAND, and we intend to make it a welcome and regular guest in ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND of the best homes of Canada before the end of 1891. To accomplish this, the Publishers will expend $10,000 for literary contributions, and $6,000 for beautiful illustrations alone. THE POPULAR PRICE OF ONLY $1.00 a year places it within the reach of EVERY family, and no good home can afford to be without it. Do not fail to place THE QUEEN on YOUR list for 1891. Address

☞ Send P.O. Order or Registered letter at our risk.

THE CANADIAN QUEEN TORONTO, CANADA.

FRESH ETYMOLOGICAL FACTS.

THE word "honeymoon" is derived from the German, and has its significance from the fact that the Germans formerly drank mead—a sweet liquid made of honey—for thirty days after the wedding.

THE name "Johnny cake" is said to be derived from "journey cake," because emigrants journeying from New England to the West were obliged to bake their Indian meal cakes in the ashes of their camp fires.

MALCOLM TOWNSEND, the author of a book of "Curious Facts," says that the word Manhattan is traceable to the Spanish *momas*, drunkenness; *monados*, manadas, manatoes, a place of drunkenness. As a confirmation of this theory, Mr. Townsend says that Verrazanni, a Florentine navigator, who landed on the island in 1524, called it the Isla Manhatas because he gave the Indians lots of liquor and made them all drunk.

SOME religious journals are printing a paragraph to the effect that the late Prof. Hitchcock, of this city, held that tobacco was known to the ancients and that its name was derived from Bacchus, the god of wine, says the New York Tribune. The weed was offered to Bacchus as a votive offering, and as the dative case of Bacchus in Greek is "To Baccho," the narcotic gradually got that name. Of course any scholar will at once see that Dr. Hitchcock was too good a Grecian to have fathered such an absurd etymology. As a matter of fact the late President Hitchcock, of Amherst, made the suggestion in question as a bit of pleasantry in a humorous book which he once published.

EVERYBODY knows what a picnic is, but many people would find it hard to tell how it got its peculiar name. Yet the derivation of the word is simple enough and sensible, too. When a picnic was being arranged for, the custom originally was that that these who intended to be present should supply the eatables and drinkables. A list of these necessaries having been drawn up, it was passed round and each person picked out the article of food or drink that he or she was willing to furnish and the name of the article was nicked, or ticked off the list. The open air entertainment thus became known as a "pick-and-nick." The custom is said to date from 1802, so that the picnic is wholly an institution of the nineteenth century.

Gum Boots, Rubbers, Arctics, &c., for everybody, at Erskine's, 132 Government street, corner Johnson.

BEHRING SEA SEALING.

OUTLINE OF THE DISPUTE WITH BROTHER JONATHAN.

An Industry in Which a Large Amount of Victoria Capital is Invested—A Correct List of the Vessels, Owners, Etc., at Present in the Business From this Port.

The catching of fur seal for their skins is one of the principal industries of Victoria, employing as it does over 600 men and using quite a quarter of a million dollars capital. Not only is it one of the principal industries, but it is also a business whose peculiar phases has made it more talked of in the past few years than any other. It has been the reason of somewhat strained relations between Canada and the United States, and is even at this writing a matter which is undecided and vexing.

Sealing has been an industry principally Victorian for several years. Prior to 1882 the killers of the seals were Indians, who captured the animals off the coast, and the catch was necessarily small. Since that time, however, schooners have been fitted up for white men, and the business has grown from year to year to its present large dimensions, and the cruising grounds of the schooners has been extended to the southward off the coast of Southern California in the spring, to the waters of Behring Sea in the summer.

A CAUSE OF DIFFICULTY.

This sealing in Behring sea has been the prime cause of all the trouble and national complications which have arisen since the seizures of Victorian schooners in 1886 by the U. S. revenue cutters in Behring sea. The U. S. authorities claim that Behring sea is a mare clausum or closed sea; that foreign vessels had no right to enter there and take the seals. This contention the Victorian sealers disputed, and were backed up in their opinions by the Canadian and British governments. While recognizing the right of the Americans to the seal which annually gather on the Pribyloff Islands, the British hold that their vessels have a right to take the seal outside the three-mile limit, and proceeded to send their vessels to Behring sea during the hunting season in spite of the proclamations of the U. S. government. However, the latter maintained their right to stop the capture of seals, and in 1887 several Victorian schooners were seized by the U. S. revenue cutters and towed into Sitka, and afterwards sold at Port Townsend in 1889. In 1888, however, no seizures were made, and the people interested in the sealing industry here hoped that the trouble had ended, as the strong representations to the U. S. government regarding the illegal seizures of the schooners in 1887 were believed to have had the effect intended.

SEIZURES IN 1889.

All this proved wrong, for in 1889, the revenue cutter Rush seized several Victorian vessels and chased others from the sea. She did not attempt to take them to Sitka, but placed a sailor from the cutter in charge after taking away the schooner's guns and amunition and giving the captains orders to sail to Sitka. None of them obeyed, however, for as soon as they were out of sight of the cutters the schooners shaped a course for Victoria and arrived here minus their catch, and the men and owners hot with anger at the U. S. government.

The high-handed action of the U. S. government caused renewed agitation, and the British Minister at Washington and Mr. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine for the Dominion, spoke in no uncertain way regarding the affair. Claims for damages were laid against the United States government by the owners of the sealers whose catches had been seized, and it was thought by all that some sort of an agreement would be arrived at between the two governments, and that the vexed question would be settled for good. Still nothing was done, and the season of 1890 opened with as little chance of settlement as before. The sealing fleet left here on the regular hunt, although it was stated that the cutters in the sea had orders to seize them. No seizures were made, though, and it is generally believed that the cutters only went into the sea to protect the animals within the three-mile limit. Several of the sealing vessels saw the cutters, and were spoken by them; but beyond ordering them to leave the sea, the cutters did nothing to the sealers. The catches in consequence were much better this year, although the schooner owners were put to considerable extra expense, as the unsettled state of the matter made it advisable to have the coast catch discharged before the fleet entered the sea in July, and a steamer was accordingly chartered to go to Sand Point and bring back the skins taken off Vancouver Island and the coast of British Columbia.

A FOOLISH ARGUMENT.

A great deal has been written in the American press about the Victoria "poachers" and seal "pirates," but this has all been set up as a cry in favor of the great companies who have had the lease of the seal islands in Behring sea from the United States, and consequently desired to control the markets for the skins. As a matter of fact, a Victoria owned schooner never yet took seals on the islands where the rookeries are, neither have they captured the animals within the 3-mile limit. The Victorian schooners have pursued a perfectly legitimate business, and have endeavored to comply with the law. Raiding has been done in one or two instances, but by American vessels and a German schooner, the Adele, whose exploits are fresh in the memory of newspaper readers. Finding that the cry of "poachers and pirates" did not have the desired effect, the great companies pulled the wires of the United States Government, and had "experts" sent up by the government to report on the sealing business, with a view of showing that the seals were being exterminated by the Victorians.

These reports were duly made, and it was represented that unless the operations of the Victorians were stopped at once, a few years would see the total extermination of the animals. If this were true, and the seal were getting scarcer, it would not be the fault of the Victorian sealers, but rather of the companies' killers who by slaughtering the animals on the islands cause them to desert their breeding places.

But it is not so. The seals are as plentiful to-day as they were years before sealing was ever commenced. In fact all the sealers of this port are unanimous in asserting that if anything the seals were more plentiful this year than for several years previous. They were wilder however, and consequently harder to get at from the little boats. The seals are now learning what a gun is and what a schooner is, and when they hear the one or see the other they get out of sight and range as quick as they can. Still by attention and good hunters, a fair catch can be taken, but there is never any danger of extermination by the sealing schooners. The real danger, if any exists, is the indiscriminate slaughter of the seal on the islands by the lessees of the rookeries. If the United States government is sincere in its desire to preserve the seals, it should stop all killing of the animals on the islands.

EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS.

Last season's catch was a fairly good one. Prices ruled high, and considerable business was done in the sale of skins from this port. By the kindness of the officials at the custom house the following list of the sealskins sold here, and the catch of each vessel is given:—

CATCH OF CANADIAN SEALING VESSELS OF 1890.

	Spring Catch.	Coast Catch.	Behring Sea Catch.	Total.
Mary Taylor	194	392	...	1935
Pioneer	238	746	592	998
Viva	262	436	984	1935
Triumph	182	1048	2015	2713
E. B. Marvin	368	878	473	1673
Sapphire	119	1378	918	2164
C. H. Tupper	...	571	745	2242
Kate	146	541	700	1387
Kate	356	981	230	897
Favorite	165	797	1116	2133
Aurora	230	710	...	962
Beatrice	380	346	845	1784
Katherine	122	...	945	1670
Lily	148	578	500	822
Penelope	154	339	445	1171
W. P. Sayward	...	1200	430	1992
Maggie Mac	[illegible]	311	[illegible]	1172
Juanita	90	703	775	1178
Annie C. Moore	175	569	630	1374
Theresa	229	369	430	1194
Ariel	220	764	1137	1706
Minnie	300	817	1467	2531
Sea Lion	254	562	774	1845
Walter L. Rich	122	946	633	1317
Ocean Belle	...	...	480	1426
Wanderer	83	...	...	83
Venture	94	...	...	94
Mary Ellen	115	951	...	1066
Mountain Chief	60	...	...	60
Letitia	70	...	...	70
Grand Total	4,650	16,722	18,165	39,547

AMERICAN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE SEALING BUSINESS WHOSE 1890 CATCH WAS SOLD IN VICTORIA, B. C.

	Spring Catch.	Behring Sea.	Total.
Mattie T. Dyer	74		74
San Diego		579	579
George A. White		460	460
Henry Dennis		1300	1300
Venture		564	564
	74	3043	3117

FOREIGN SEALING SCHOONERS, WHOSE CATCH WAS SOLD IN VICTORIA IN 1890.

German schooner Adele, coast catch 220, Behring Sea catch 431, Total 651.

The Adele was the raider, and in her raiding cruise she got 328 skins, making her total catch for the year, 1081.

Grand total of all seals caught and disposed of in Victoria	43,779
Value of the spring catch at $10 per skin	$ 49,440
Value of the coast, or Sand Point, at $11 per skin	184,032
Value of the Behring Sea catch at $12 per skin	265,256
Total	$498,728

Total catch of the fleet for 1890, 43779; value, $498,728.

Total catch for 1889, 35,396; value, $247,176.

Balance in favor of 1890, 8,383 skins, at a value of $2 9,558.

VESSELS IN THE TRADE.

The number of vessels engaged in the business is twenty-nine, of which the names and particulars are as follows:—

VICTORIA SCHOONERS ENGAGED IN SEALING.

Name.	Owners.	Tons.	Value.	Boats.	Beats value.	Canoes.	Canoes value.	Men.
C. H. Tupper	Walker & Co.	90	$13,000	7	$700			23
Viva	Carne & Munsie	92	12,000	6	600			23
Lily	W. Borns	69	8,500	1	100	8	400	25
Ariel	S. W. Bucknam	90	9,000	1	100	11	500	28
Sea Lion	S. Collins	54	7,000	5	500			18
Mary Taylor	Carne & Munsie	42	8,000	1	100	10	500	23
Annie C. Moore	Hackett & Co.	113	15,000		700			22
Walter L. Rich	Cameron & Munro	79	7,000	6	600			20
E. B. Marvin	Marvin & Co.	117	12,000	7	700			28
Kate	C. Spring	58	4,000	5	500	11	500	27
Pioneer	Carne & Munie	66	10,000	5	500			29
Favorite	C. Spring	64	8,000			13	500	32
Ocean Belle	R. Hall & Co.	84	10,000	7	700			23
Theresa	Babington & Co	63	10,000	7	700			23
Sapphire	Marvin & Co.	124	14,000	1	100	18	800	42
Triumph	Marvin & Co.	58	11,000	7	700			23
Maggie Mac	Dodt & Co.	79	10,000	6	725			23
Juanita	J. Kinsman	42	6,000	1	100	9	450	22
W. P. Sayward	Lang & Moss	59	8,000	1	100	7	400	22
Katherine	J. Cunningham	81	5,500	1	100	10	500	23
Beatrice	W. Grant	68	7,000			12	600	26
Mary Ellen	M. Moss	75	7,250	7	700			23
Penelope	M. Moss	58	10,000	5	500			23
Minnie	N. Jacmenas	40	8,000	1	100	8	400	21
Aurora	T. Harold	41	8,000	1	100	10	500	23
Wanderer	H. Paxton & Co.	40	5,000	1	100	8	400	19
Venture	A. Cuthbert	45	5,000	4	400			15
Mountain Chief	J. Nawassum	23	3,000			5	200	12
Letitia	J. Quilliyane	28	1,000			4	160	10
Totals		2,042	$248,250	107	10,825	145	6,910	678

[illegible] Indian schooners.

A Cure for Toothache.

Ask your druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum, prepared by A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto. Price 25 cents. dc9 eod fm

Attention.

Bass XXXX Ale (Lamb's Wool) at the Occidental Hotel bar.

Wisdom's Violet Cream.

Is a new and elegant preparation for eradicating and preventing roughness of the face and hands. Use it freely at night just before retiring and you will be delighted with a soft, smooth skin. For sale by D. E. Campbell, agent.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HOME RULE PARLIAMENTS

ITS EXTENSION UNDER THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Twenty-Eight Parliaments or Legislatures in the Empire—The Sort of Men Who Are Permitted to Govern Themselves—Why May Not Ireland Do So?

Very few people know, with any degree of accuracy, how many "Home Rule" Parliaments there are already existing in the British Empire, so we propose to give a list of them. It is as follows:

	MEMBERS.
DOMINION OF CANADA:	
Senate	80
House of Commons	215
QUEBEC:	
Legislative Council	24
Legislative Assembly	65
ONTARIO:	
Legislative Assembly	90
NOVA SCOTIA:	
Legislative Council	21
Legislative Assembly	38
NEW BRUNSWICK:	
Legislative Council	18
Legislative Assembly	41
MANITOBA:	
Legislative Assembly	35
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:	
Legislative Assembly	32
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:	
Legislative Council	13
Legislative Assembly	30
BRITISH COLUMBIA:	
Legislative Assembly	33
NEWFOUNDLAND:	
House of Assembly	51
BRITISH GUIANA:	
Court of Policy	9
BERMUDA:	
House of Assembly	45
NEW SOUTH WALES:	
Legislative Council	52
Legislative Assembly	122
VICTORIA:	
Legislative Council	42
Legislative Assembly	86
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:	
Upper House	24
House of Assembly	52
QUEENSLAND:	
Legislative Council	37
Legislative Assembly	72
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:	
Legislative Council	17
Legislative Assembly	9
NEW ZEALAND:	
House of Representatives	95
Legislative Council	44
TASMANIA:	
Legislative Council	18
House of Assembly	36
JAMAICA:	
Legislative Council	15
BAHAMAS:	
Legislative Council	9
Representative Assembly	29
BARBADOES:	
Legislative Council	9
House of Assembly	24
CAPE COLONY:	
Legislative Council	22
House of Assembly	76
NATAL:	
Legislative Council	30
MAURITIUS:	
Legislative Council	27
MALTA:	
Court of Government	30
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS:	
"The States"	14
ISLE OF MAN:	
Tynwald or House of Keys	24
Total	1,841

The Isle of Man *elects* its own judges and deemsters, who sit and form a parliament with what are called the 24 Keys, or Members of the House of Keys. There are then 28 Parliaments, with members either wholly elective, as in British Columbia, or partly elected and partly nominated, as in the West Indies and elsewhere. To these 28 parliaments, over 1700 members are elected by the people, and they have, many of them, the fullest of powers. They all of them impose their own customs duties; and while a few of them are free trade in policy, many of them, like Canada, are highly protective. As will be seen, the Channel Islands, three hours' sail from England, have "Home Rule," and the Isle of Man, five hours' from Liverpool, also has "Home Rule." It is rather interesting to note that the Home Rule Government of the Isle of Man has just gone through the throes of a redistribution bill, at the same time that the Home Rule Government of British Columbia, 6000 miles apart, has been doing the same thing. All these 28 parliaments are, of course, subject in Imperial matters to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, but each one of them possesses far greater powers and privileges than it has ever been proposed by Mr. Gladstone to confer on unhappy Ireland.

Let us look at the different races. We have Negroes voting and governing in Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbadoes; we have Boers in Cape Colony and Natal; we have Maories in New Zealand; we have Greeks in Malta; we have Frenchmen in the Channel islands; we have Manxmen in Mona, as the Isle of Man is called; we have Blue Noses in Nova Scotia, and Frenchmen in Quebec.

To all of these races the right to govern themselves in local affairs has been conceded, but only to Irishmen, inhabiting an island of their own, is the same liberty denied. As there are 28 "Home Rule" parliaments now existing, how can anyone say that the Empire "would be dismembered" if we created a 29th "Home Rule" government. When "Home Rule" was granted by the Liberals to Canada, the Tories, notably the late Lord Derby, said that "Home Rule" meant republicanism and ruin. How would the Catholics of Lower Canada unite with the Presbyterians of Ontario; there would be anarchy and civil war! Have the Tories been right or moderately right? Now they prophesy that the Ulster Protestants and the Connaught Catholics, would eat one another. But the experience we have in Canada is, that Protestants and Catholics can live together in amity and peace.

Via the Union Pacific Railway.

To New York and return	$136 00
" Chicago " "	100 00
" St. Louis " "	92 00
" St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas City and return	80 00
" Denver " "	70 00

Tickets good for six months from date of sale, with privilege of stopping off at intermediate points. Choice of routes. MORRIS J. BISSELL, General Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

Newsy Items Gathered from Different Parts of the Dominion.

Sir Joseph Hickson denies that he has resigned the management of the Grand Trunk railway owing to ill health. He says that after his long connection with the line he desires a little rest.

Wm. C. Murry, one of the best known merchant tailors of Toronto, has gone to the States, leaving behind a large number of mourning creditors. The extent of his liabilities is believed to reach $30,000.

Chas. Drinkwater, secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, interviewed Mr. Parmalee, comptroller of Chinese immigration, to-day. The company asks for a repeal of the tonnage clause in the Restriction Act, by which their new vessels, the "three Empresses," cannot carry more than 114 Chinese on a single trip. The company ask that this hard and fast rule be removed, but desire to maintain the poll tax.

Consul-General Knapp on being spoken to regarding the alleged frauds in the U. S. Consul service in Canada, said as Consul-General he had been somewhat familiar with the investigation with Cloris and Whitehead into the matter, but as their report had not yet been submitted to the department, it would be improper for him to speak as to the result. He states that irregularities had been found to exist in certain consulates and consular agencies, but not to the extent published.

THE COUNTRY GROCERY.

What Is Usually Kept in Stock in One of These Establishments.

How surprisingly one country grocery "store" resembles another. It is as if they were all intentionally modeled after a given pattern. Dry goods, chiefly calicoes, for rural dames and damsels, always occupy the shelves on the left; crockery, tinware and barreled goods in the rear; miscellaneous foods and other articles on the shelves to the right, and near the door a glass-covered case full of "notions" of all sorts. The variety of wants supplied by such a "store" is simply marvelous. A representative of the Washington Star happened into one the other day in a village down the river, and, while negotiating for some paper and envelopes, pen, ink and postage stamps, amused himself with taking note of some of the things offered for sale.

The "notion" case alone was a small museum. Among other articles in it were tooth-brushes, cologne, carpenters' pencils, back hair combs, thimbles, sleeve-buttons, watch keys, bay rum, spectacles, shirt studs, rubber nipples for babies' bottles, crochet needles, pocket mirrors, scissors and violin strings. Also, in the same case were banjo strings, fishing tackle, knives, babies' rubber rings, jew's-harps, mouth organs, tooth-powders, violin rosin, ginger cakes, prize packages containing candy and jewelry, tin horns and a few yards of lace.

On the other shelves behind were shirts, collars and cuffs and neckties; also straw and other hats, many boxes full of shoes, blacking and brushes. Beyond the shelves full of calicoes were crockery, brass ware, tin ware, twine for making seines, lamp-shades and chimneys, glass ware, canvas for sails, lamps, coffee, grinders, carpenters' tools, molasses, vinegar and liquors, padlocks, popcorn, boxes of roasted peanuts, paints and oils, toothpicks and ice skates. Around on the other side were patent medicines, chewing tobacco, cigars, powder and shot, wash-tubs and boards, soap, bluing, school crayons, slates and books. All sorts of canned goods, preserves and pickles were in stock; also sauces, confectionery, clocks, castor oil, honey, cough drops, mustard plasters, porous plasters, glue, nails, rope and pills. There was even a supply of ready-made clothing, likewise salt meats and rat poison.

This will give a slight notion of the stock of a typical country grocery. Such an establishment must have every thing that anybody can by any possibility want, and much of the stuff it deals in lies on the shelves for years before the right customer comes along.

SHE MADE HIM NAUGHTY.

Made Him Think About Kissing Girls, and Then He Kissed Her.

They met by chance in the lonely field, this bashful boy and laughing girl, says a writer in the New York Mercury. Her eyes were as black as the berries in her basket, and as brilliant as those of the cat-birds chattering in the tree above her head. Her full, red, pouting lips seemed made expressly for kisses. The boy's basket was full, and he kindly volunteered to help the bewitching little maid fill hers. Often while plucking the melting fruit from some glorious clusters her curls brushed his cheeks, but still it always seemed to be purely accidental. The little maid, too, seemed anxious to work on the same clusters on which the boy was engaged, and her sweet, young face was often tantalizingly near his own, as from time to time she turned to address him. At last her lips pouted, her eyes flashed and she almost succeeded in coaxing her sweet brow to wrinkle indignantly. "Don't you think," said she, "that the other day, when I was out here all alone with a certain boy of my acquaintance, just as I am with you to-day, the naughty little fellow up and kissed me. He just caught me this way," and her lips nearly touched those of the boy by her side as she endeavored to show him how it had been done. For a moment it seemed as if he would have to be as naughty as that other boy, but his bashfulness saved him. Still pouting, the little maid then placed her dimpled hands upon his shoulders, and, looking archly into his eyes, she said: "You are a dear good boy, ain't you, and you wouldn't be naughty and treat me the way that other boy did, would you?" Then the poor boy seemed to lose his head, and fifteen seconds later the little black-eyed maid was talking in this strain: "Oh, please let me go! You are smothering me with kisses, and I really believe that you are more naughty than that other boy, after all." Attached to this story there is no moral. It has been so from the beginning.

ELECTION CARDS.

THE MAYORALTY.

At the solicitation of a large number of voters, I again announce myself as a candidate for Mayor at the coming election and respectfully solicit the support and votes of the electors.

JOHN GRANT.

Dec. 12, 1890. de12

To the Electors of James Bay Ward.

Victoria, Dec. 29, 1890.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I respectfully solicit your vote and influence at the coming election for Aldermen, having resided in your Ward for ten years, and believing myself acquainted with its requirements and those of the city in general.

de31 EDWD. MALLANDAINE.

To the Electors of Johnson St. Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Alderman for Johnson Street Ward, and respectfully solicit your votes and support.

de27-td JOHN COUGHLAN.

To the Electors of Johnson St. Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself for re-election as Alderman for Johnson Street Ward for the ensuing year, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

JOSHUA HOLLAND.

Victoria, Dec. 20, 1890. de21

To the Electors of Johnson St. Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to offer myself as Alderman for Johnson Street Ward at the coming election.

I respectfully ask for your vote and support.

A. J. McLELLAN.

Victoria, Dec. 22, 1890. de23-td

To the Electors of James Bay Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In answer to a flattering requisition, I have much pleasure in announcing myself a candidate for the position of Alderman in James Bay, and respectfully request your support.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

Victoria B.C., Dec. 26th 1890. de26

To the Electors of Johnson St. Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been nominated by a majority of the ratepayers of the eastern part of Johnson Street Ward at a meeting held in Spring Ridge school house on December 12th, I therefore offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the ensuing year in Johnson Street Ward, and solicit your influence and votes.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. H. SNIDER.

Victoria B. C., December 13th 1890. td

To the Electors of Johnson St. Ward.

I beg to announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the Council, as a representative for Johnson Street Ward. Your support is respectfully requested.

de29-td JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR ALDERMAN.

To the Electors of James Bay Ward:

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for election to the Board of Aldermen in your Ward. Being a property owner in different parts of the Ward, my interests are identical with yours, and I am confident that I will be able to serve you satisfactorily.

dec27-td H. A. MUNN.

To the Electors of James Bay Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been solicited by a large number of ratepayers, I announce myself as a candidate for Alderman and respectfully solicit your vote and influence at the coming election.

de15-td J. P. MATTHEWS.

To the Electors of James Bay Ward.

Having been solicited by a large number of voters to stand for re-election as Alderman for James Bay Ward, I solicit your votes and influence.

de24-td A. J. SMITH.

To the Electors of James Bay Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been requested by a large number of ratepayers, I announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Alderman and respectfully solicit your vote and influence at the coming election.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 19, 1890. de20-td

To the Electors of Yates Street Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Alderman for Yates Street Ward, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

de27 S. T. STYLES.

To the Electors of Yates St. Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: At the solicitation of a large number of voters, I again announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in Yates Street Ward, and respectfully solicit your influence and support.

W. D. McKILLICAN

Victoria B. C., Dec. 26th 1890. de26-td

To the Electors of Yates street Ward.

TO THE ELECTORS: I offer myself as a candidate for the Council in Yates Street Ward, and solicit your support.

W. WALKER.

Victoria, Dec. 19, 1890. de19

To the Electors of Yates St. Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: At the request of many voters I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in Yates Street Ward and solicit your vote and support.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 23, 1890. de23-tf

To the Electors of Yates street Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: At the solicitation of a large number of voters, I again announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in Yates Street Ward, and respectfully solicit your influence and support.

LOUIS VIGELIUS.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 19, 1890. de20-td

AUCTION SALE.

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the administrator, J. C. Prevost, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the sale room, Store street, opposite the E. & N. Railway depot, on

MONDAY, 9th FEB.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, all those pieces or parcels of land marked and numbered on the official map, and described as follows, viz:

LOT 1—Four Acres of Section One.
LOT 2—One Acre of Section One.
LOT 3—Half an Acre of Section Fifty-six, less that portion conveyed to C. J. Seghers, by deed dated May the 10th, 1876.
LOT 4—Another part of Section Fifty-six, all being in the District of Comox.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash, and the balance on approval of the Court. Deeds at purchasers' expense.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Dec. 13-d&w

The JAPANESE BAZAAR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A large selection of articles suitable for the season. Silk handkerchiefs, work and hand bags, blotting books, albums, card cases.

Splendid silk curtains beautifully embroidered with silk and gold thread, table covers, bed spreads, banner squares, wall panels, etc.

Opera cloaks, crepe shawls, dressing gowns, smoking jackets, smoking caps.

Carved blackwood cabinets book shelves, whatnots, tables and brackets all artistically decorated with ivory and mother of pearl, tables of bamboo and other material.

Tea sets of all sizes and qualities, from $2 to $60, also cups and saucers and plates of great variety, to be sold singly or in any quantity to suit purchasers.

Bronze and antimony vases and ornaments of many designs.

All the leading varieties of Japanese porcelainware, including fine specimens of Satsuma, Cloisonne, Kaga, Bishu, Kioto, Uncho, Owari, Kochi, Imari, Segi, Shippo, Awata, Tokonabe, Awadji, etc.

The choicest and most varied collection of Japanese articles to be found in British Columbia.

Ten varieties of large flowering Japanese lilies, also camelias, chrysanthemums, maples, and many choice hardy Japanese plants, sweet chestnut, and persimmon trees.

MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO.,

41 Fort Street, Victoria.

de5-1m

DUCK LUNG,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Employment office and contractor for Chinese labor at short notice. 42 Fisgard street, Victoria. P.O. box 437. de1-3m

BELYEA & GREGORY,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

OFFICE:

White House Block, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. BOX 683.

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Deposits received in gold, silver and U. S. currency.

Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold dust and U. S. currency purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers to San Francisco, New York and Canada.

Exchange on London, available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

Letters of Credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells Fargo & Co.

FRANK B. FENWICK,

TENOR VOCALIST,

Organist & Choirmaster St. Andrew's Church.

VOCAL TEACHER ANGELA COLLEGE.

TEACHER OF

Vocal, Instrumental and Musical Theory.

VOICE CULTURE A SPECIALTY.

TERMS MODERATE.

Residence, Roccabella, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE!

MESSRS. DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON beg to announce that they have transferred the agency of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S. to MR. J. H. BROWNLEE, formerly District Manager for Western Manitoba, and they request that intending assurers will give the new representative a call. You will find Mr. Brownlee thoroughly posted, and the Equitable, as ever, the strongest financial institution of its kind in the world.

Assets	$107,150,309
Liabilities	84,329,235
Surplus	$22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities,	127
New Business, 1889,	175,264,100
Outstanding Assurance,	631,016,666

J. H. BROWNLEE, District Manager.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., 42 Fort St.

WANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of To Let, Wanted, Etc., under these heads, four lines or under 50 cents for two insertions and 25 cents each additional insertion. Cash to accompany order.

WANTED—Lady Teacher; three times weekly; French and music. Apply Mrs. B., TIMES office. de31-3t

WANTED—A man to assist in a country store; wages $20 a month and found. Apply by letter only to "C" TIMES office. de30-2t

WANTED—A young man as a collector; must be acquainted with the city. Address, stating salary expected, A. & R. TIMES office. de30-tf

WANTED—A young lady, quite alone in the world, desires a position as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; salary not so much of an object as a refined home. Address D.M. Post Office, Victoria, B.C. de30-2t

WANTED—By a gentleman engaged in the city, board in a private family. Address "Home," care of TIMES Office. dec29-1w

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply at once to 3 St. Lawrence street, James Bay. d27-tf

WANTED—A small house and plot of ground within two miles or so of Victoria, suitable for raising poultry and garden truck; with plenty of water; price must be moderate. Address, with particulars, M. B. Archer, TIMES Office. dec23-eod w3w

TO LET.

TO RENT—Two nice front rooms, furnished single or en suite. 31 Rae street. de31-3t

TO RENT—Two sunny, nicely situated front rooms, with or without board; also two rooms suitable for housekeeping, with all conveniences. Apply to No. 8 Humboldt street. dec27-jan-17

TO RENT—Rooms recently and neatly furnished, at from $6 monthly; three minutes walk from Post Office; enquire upstairs, 103, Government street. dec3-tf

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FOR SALE—New 7-roomed houses; bath, hot and cold water; all modern conveniences. Apply J. Holland, city. de8-tf

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STRAYED—Last Monday, a small red short-horn cow belonging to S. Fearn, Kelvin road, Tolmie Estate. dec26-1w

FOUND—By M. C. Brown a purse in the post office; owner can procure it at TIMES office by proving property. de19-tf

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NEW YEAR.

It is only 138 years ago that the English began to consider the first day of January as the first day of the year. Until then, New Year's day was the 25th of March—the day of Annunciation. At the time of Charlemagne, Christmas was the first day of the year. In the twelth and thirteenth centuries, the common usage of the French was to begin the new year at Easter, which was rather inconvenient, Easter being a moveable feast. An edict of Charles IX. made January 1st the initial day of the year for his subjects.

The civil year from the time of Cæsar had been given an average length, slightly exceeding that of the astronomical year. Hence, when Pope Gregory XIII. rectified the Julian calendar in 1582, it was found necessary to skip ten days; so that, at Rome, in the year 1582, the next day after October 5th was called October 15th.

This reform was not at once adopted all over Europe. The old system remained in vogue for a long time, especially in Protestant countries, some preferring to be at variance with the sun rather than agree with the pope. England did not decide to adopt this reformed calendar until the year 1752 on the 3rd of September. The error in the civil year had in the meantime increased to eleven days, because the year 1700 had been a leap year according to the Julian system of intercalation, but a common year according to the Gregorian.

The same legislative act which in England substituted the Gregorian for the Julian calendar, also reduced the length of the year 1751 by one-fourth. The year 1751, like its predecessors had begun on the 25th of March. The millesimal date should therefore have remained unchanged until the following 25th of March; but it was changed sooner in order to be in accord with the countries of the continent. So that the English year 1751 did not reach its completion, the year 1752 being reckoned from the 1st of January, 1751, which was the tenth month in the old calendar. The year 1751 thus lost its month of January, its month of February, and the first 24 days of March. This is why Lord Chesterfield, the promoter of the bill enacting this change, came near falling a victim to the rage of the people, and was everywhere met by the cry: *"Restore to us our three months!"* People might have resigned themselves to losing the eleven days, which was suppressed in September 1752; but few, especially among the adult of the gentler sex, could calmly consent to grow older all of a sudden by three whole months, although it was obviously so only in appearance.

This innovation of beginning the year on the 1st of January explains the double date of some English documents issued during the first three months of 1752, i. i. 21 February 1751-1752, which means February 21st, 1751, according to the old style, the new year beginning on the 25th of March, or February 21st, 1752, according to the new method prescribed by Parliament and adopted since then, which fixes the beginning of the year on the 1st day of January.

Students of history should take note of the singular fact that between the 3rd and 14th day of September, 1752, nothing whatever happened in English history; no battles were fought, no laws enacted, no contracts made, the sun didn't rise and the grass didn't grow—those eleven days are simply nowhere. With the present mode of equalizing the civil with the astronomical year some fifty centuries will elapse before it shall be necessary to skip another day. The Russians still adhere to the Julian calendar. They are now twelve days behind, so that on January 1st, 1891, a Russian will date his letters December 20th, 1890. On the other hand the Persians who have been good astronomers from time immemorial, have a calendar which is still more accurate than the Gregorian one. They adopted it early in the eleventh century. Their method of restoring the equinoxes and solstices to the same day of each year is as follows: Every fourth year is a leap year seven times in succession; but the eighth time they make the fifth year a leap year instead of the fourth. In thirty-three years therefore, they intercalate eight days, which allows for an excess of the 0.2424th part of a day above 365 days in the year, whilst the real excess is the 0.242264th part of a day. This divergence will in 10,000 years amount to only thirty-three hours, whereas in the Gregorian calendar, which intercalates ninety-seven days in 400 years, there will be an error, after 10,000 years, of fifty-seven hours. The Persian method is therefore the most perfect; but, of course, for all practical purposes either system may be considered as absolutely correct.

NEW STORY.

The opening chapters of a new serial are published to-day. The tale is a very interesting one, and it will help the readers of the TIMES, especially the young folks, whose thoughts these long evenings lightly turn to fiction, to while away a few hours pleasantly and profitably. Take the TIMES regularly and read it.

POLITICAL SUMMING UP.

It is a gratifying fact that on a survey of our industries, during some years past, considerable progress is shown. This is not owing to the good management of our public affairs, but rather in spite of their bad management. It is the result of private energy, and of the general movement of population and capital, with improving means of communication, to the whole north-west coast. We would be farther ahead, now, had our public affairs been well managed. Strange to say, the oldest industry of the country, next to fur-trading, namely, the mining of the precious metals, is the most languishing. The lessened product from gold placer mining is a phase common to all gold-producing countries, after the more accessible paying placer deposits have been worked. We are far from believing that placer mining in the Province has had its whole day. The country is very extensive, and much of its surface is rough. Many of the surface diggings in creeks can only be worked for a short season, owing to floods and hard weather. It is possible—nay, we think probable—that placer diggings may be found as good as the best we have known. The history of all gold-producing countries shows the succession to placer mining, of the search for gold quartz, and in some cases, of the rise of the substituted industry of gold and silver quartz mining. This has been the case in the United States, Australia and Africa, in all of which countries quartz mining has become a very large, growing industry. The difference in our province, is, that though gold quartz, are promising, and, certainly, very extensive silver quartz ledges exist, there has been no great progress in systematic mining during a time, in which as above said, most of our other industries have progressed. This is a vital matter, for, not only is quartz mining a great industry itself, but its success would directly stimulate many of our general industries and our commerce. No doubt, certain natural difficulties have had something to do with this backwardness, but these are not greater than have been rapidly surmounted elsewhere, by private energy and skilled help, or at all events, not hindered by governmental action. For some reason, mining capital has not flowed freely into the Province, though millions have been introduced into the territory north and south of us. It is not that our quartz prospects are poor, on the contrary, many of them are considered good by experienced mining men and experts, and some are so good as to be very attractive. We thus are in a position similar to that of the owner of a fertile field, which lies waste, and into which no one will put a plough, though around, and indeed, contiguous to it, the land smiles with rich harvests. This is a strange state of affairs, which demands explanation. While fully conscious of the well understood circumstances which may operate to limit progress in quartz mining, we must think that the backwardness mentioned, and so much to be regretted, is due to accidental and, partly, removable causes, and, chiefly to the apathy and ignorance of the Government, which has had most to do with our affairs since the beginning of the promising quartz mining era. Had the nature and requirements of that era been recognized, our industries generally, and our commerce, would have grown vastly. Detailed proofs of this unhappy fact we shall have many opportunities of submitting to our readers; meantime we may state shortly, that the Government has not done the right things, and when it attempted to do anything it did it wrongly. Money and effort have been wasted from want of a general comprehension of the circumstances. The Government has neglected trails, and opposed competition in railway construction. It has failed totally in making known our mineral resources, systematically and persistently, in mining centres. Its whole action has been to discourage, not to encourage, the introduction of capital. Ignorance and incapacity have run riot through the districts, shown by petty action undertaken too late, or at the wrong time, and by foolish extravagance at intervals. It is hardly possible, under these circumstances, that anyone can be surprised that our quartz mining languishes, and presents a contrast to other industries which have not been too largely hindered by the action of the Government. But, as above said, with respect to our industries and trade in general, any progress made has been in spite of the bad management of public affairs.

This brings us of course to a question of men, much as we dislike personal criticism, or even mention, when these can be avoided. The men compose the ministry, and the ministry is our woe. No government since 1871, has made so many mistakes, or has aroused, against its principal members, such adverse feelings. This is the more notable as some of these gentlemen are liked socially. It is one of the humorous reliefs of public life that Mr. ROBSON should occupy a position in which confidence must be presumed. The curse of insincerity is that it spoils the flavor, even of occasional good acts, and inclinations towards rectitude. We do not deny Mr. ROBSON certain qualities that are the reflections of virtues, but they are passive, and his faults are active. To him, after tortuous years, the hand of friendly circumstance gave an opportunity of showing what he could do, in a first place. The old faults remain, and others, both moral and intellectual, have been disclosed by his elevation. He is the first Premier who has made slavish subserviency to irresponsible corporations and cliques, the main feature of his policy in disregard of the interests of the people who were paying and trying to trust him. A man who is a paid public officer, and also parliamentary clerk of corporations, must have tough moral sensibilities. We fear much that success in the ambitions which the limitations of his nature permit, is his rule of equity; he embraces what is useful to him. More extraordinary are Mr. ROBSON's unacquaintance with the principles of constitutional government and his attempted establishing of an oligarchy, under the mask of our free institutions. He claims, and avows openly, that the duty of all the members of the House is to support the accidental government of the day, and that in default their constituencies should be punished. The Government, which is the creature and servant of the legislature, has power, he maintains, at will to suspend or annul acts of Parliament, which do not provide for any suspending or annulling function. The same tyrannical dispositon is shown by his misuse of the militia in trade disputes. It follows, naturally, that Mr. ROBSON and some of his colleagues, are impregnated with the notion that the administration of the people's affairs and property, notably at the Land office, belongs personally to themselves, and not to them as trustees of the people for whom the Crown is a synonym. These glaring defects are not concealed by successful office management. The variation of indolence and fuss prevails everywhere, very noticeably in the office of Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines. The Land office is honeycombed with every defect that could condemn a public department. The Chief Commissioner goes a-gunning generally, and returns, occasionally, to the office, when telegraphed for to sign anything that is peculiarly inconsistent. The office is really worked under a commission of clerks, who have to carry on the business after the manner of clerks, without authority or responsibility. Mr. ROBSON looks in occasionally in Mr. VERNON's absence, and gives orders which makes the confusion more confusing. Hence an administrative rule applied this week to one case, may be violated next week in a similar case. A man who does not support the Government runs considerable risk of being punished at the Land office, under the discretionary powers, which, for strictly public purposes, the law rests in the Government. The maladministration of the Land office, through which three-fourths of the business of the country goes (or did go before the land was given away) is a very grave matter. There must be a change in this department, whatever else takes place. The Chief Commissioner will cry, when he is put out of office, for he really believes that the office and its vast functions and discretions, are his personal perquisites—we mean, of course, in a political sense. The present occupant is not without the humor that belongs to his country. After giving away all the land to corporations, he illegally professes to reserve the residue, as his last feat before visiting the "Old Sod," where, they say, "bulls" flourish as well as in Okanagon. The other important office—that of the Attorney-General—it is difficult to say much about, for, in an oligarchy such as we live under, its functions naturally cease. The task of fishing for law, to support the tyranny of the few against the many, is uncongenial to modern times and modern thought. The department consists really of two armchairs tenanted by shapes, in a comfortable library. The present chief occupant, with his mental acumen, must appreciate the quality of the acts of the Government at their true value, but it is not yet apparent whether he is simply doing what Mr. ROBSON tells him, or has a game of his own. Some think that Mr. DAVIE, deeming himself indispensible anyhow, is willing to give his principal colleagues a good length of rope, which in due time, will elevate them "in their boots," and have the after effect of elevating himself, in a more pleasant fashion. Mr. DAVIE is a fairly good lawyer, as lawyers go, doggedly industrious in his profession, and personally, of a kindly nature, but he has not yet shown any capacity for political life or relish for the broad aims and high resolves that dignify it. This first "break" has been rather unfortunate.

One of the first acts of the Government is, as above said, the punishing of districts, whose members, from honest motives, do not support the Government. The fair division of public expenditure on roads, buildings and other improvements, whether districts support the Government or no, is a sound principle, because a Government ought to be trustee of the whole people and not of its own partisans. The money should, unquestionably, be spent without any regard to the political support that might be obtained from such expenditure. This principle will be generally admitted, but it is one of the great evils of party government that it is not practically applied, when men of an inferior type have the conduct of affairs. The only effective check is in the vigilance of opponents, and the sound, honest feeling of the people. It is here in this Province alone, of late years—and the fact is strong proof of demoralization—that malfeasance in this trust is openly avowed, with brazen effrontery. See Mr. ROBSON's speech in the House, 31st January, 1890.

"If some honorable members were so unfortunate as to place themselves in a position which necessarily excluded them from the Government caucus * * * so much the worse for themselves *and their constituencies.*" Cynicism, ignorance, or utter disregard, of constitutional practice and function could not be more clearly displayed than in this unworthy utterance.

The expenditure of large sums of money, for which there are no votes, and in no particular emergency, is another unconstitutional practice of the present Government, and this expenditure, when possible, is so inserted in the accounts, or so presented to the House, that it is often difficult to trace it. The expense of the Mining Commission, now sitting, will hardly, however, admit of this manipulation. If we advert to this commission, the Government writers will charge us with objecting to the improvement of our mining laws. This is not the case at all, for we think that these laws are not in good shape, and we always have advocated their improvement. We believe, too, that the members of the commission can make as good suggestions as any other half-dozen men acquainted with mining, and that all those would have been willing to do so gratuitously, had they been asked. We select it as a handy illustration. What we should like to know is, why the commission is appointed, and who is to pay the expense of it? We have in this country a Minister of Mines who has been long in office, and a number of Gold Commissioners and Recorders. We also have an Attorney-General and a Deputy-Attorney-General, and for aught we know a Deputy of the Deputy; all of these being highly paid men, not oppressed with work. Most of, if not all, the members of the Government have "seen the mining elephant." The President of the Council is an experienced lawyer, employed in mining cases. The mining districts send representatives to the House, and a standing committee on mines is appointed every session. Why, then, we ask, is it considered necessary to bring four or five private gentlemen together, at a large expense, including a County Court Judge from the interior, to suggest improvements in our mining laws? Do we pay all the above officials to loaf about, and do we support a government that is unable to draft a decent consolidation of our mining laws, or formulate a mining policy on any debated points? The chief complaint against our mining laws is that they are somewhat confused, as all laws, with successive amendments tend to become. Their amendment in this respect, is work for a lawyer, and work for a lawyer alone, and a good lawyer too, who should know past judicial decisions on mining cases as well as the letter of the statutes. It is work in which laymen can give little assistance, and to do which Mr. SPINKS might fairly be employed with advantage, if we were not paying other officials to attend to such work. The provisions of our mining laws are generally good. Any difference of opinion respecting particular points, is connected with questions of policy, which a responsible Government has to announce, and formulate, and which cannot be known to an irresponsible commission. "Government by commission," is proverbial, and is regarded as a sign of breaking up, for except in complex and somewhat technical questions, such as do not exist here, or when it is desired to shelve a question, their appointment implies that the Government is bewildered, and has no policy at all. Without any disrespect to this Mining Commission, we regard its appointment, for these reasons, as useless—an abnegation of the functions of our responsible officials, and the cause of a further profligate expenditure of public money. We hope the new House will improve our mining laws, but refuse to burden the taxpayers with the expense of this abnormal and superfluous commission. Mr. SPINKS might meanwhile, hand his notes to the Attorney-General, and the members of the Government assess one another for the expenses already incurred.

Among the members of this commission we notice the name of a new member of the House, representing a district, two-thirds of the voters in which at the late election, voted against, or

not in favor of the Government, but whose vote missed being fully effective, owing to the number of candidates. Mr. KELLIE is a young politician, and we are not disposed to be hard on his possibly well meant acts. We cannot refrain from asking what he proposes to learn at the table of this bogus board, which he might not learn at any camp-fire in his district. And what does he hope to effect, which he could not with dignity and power, accomplish in a responsible committee of the House? The Government candidate in West Kootenay District, a man of unique personality, got about 25 votes—that is to say 20 out of good-will and 5 reptile votes. Mr. KELLIE was elected as an Independent. The mass of the electors we imagine wish their member in the present juncture, to be independent, both in name and in fact. Mr. KELLIE, of course, will not accept any money from the Treasury for his service or his expenses, but it would have been prudent, on his part, not to place himself in his present invidious position. The Commission, as above said, is a farce, but there is something tragic in the expenditure. The appointment of the Commission at all, and particularly the appointment of an assembly man on it, are breaches of constitutional decorum and practice. When Mr. SPINKS, as above recommended, hands in his votes to the Attorney-General, Mr. KELLIE will do well to hand in his resignation to the Provincial Secretary, and wait for the opportunity of representing his constituents in a dignified, independent and effective manner, in the place to which they sent him.

There is a rich and further illustrative episode connected with one of the junketing trips with which ministers have indulged themselves, at intervals, ever since they fingered the provincial wallet. Mr. VERNON may, or may not, have gone home to assist in the Kilkenny election; certain it is that Mr. ROBSON decided last year to visit Eastern Canada, or, in state paper style, "the Government deemed it desirable," that the Honorable, the Minister of Mines, should proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of conferring with the Honorable The Minister of the Interior respecting the mineral belt," and so forth. The irreverent know that all this meant, simply, junketing, at the expense of hardworking people here. What Mr. ROBSON did, altogether, over there, is not fully known. He reported himself, of course, to his railway bosses at headquarters. He left his photograph with "Grip." Whether he called on Mr. MCKENZIE, who raised him to affluence, and whom, politically, he betrayed, is neither here nor there. What is material to the story is that Mr. ROBSON, just before leaving the East, met Mr. DEWDNEY, as rumored. "DEWDNEY, old man," said he, with a portentous wink, "I've spent a lot of time and money, and must now be off; let us fix up something for the fellows over there." And so it was "fixed," and with the paper in his pocket that was to crown his diplomacy, our veteran junketer luxuriously re-traversed the aforesaid mineral belt westward, on a deadhead ticket. Not all the ingenuity of members could induce him to produce the paper in the Assembly in time for debate. "Negotiations are incomplete," "the interests of the public require reticence," etc., etc. Mr. ROBSON, as a sophister, knew the value of surprise. "Alone I did it," was what he wanted to be able to say. At last, when members were packing up, the paper, mysterious as Dr. KOCH'S lymph, was triumphantly embodied in an Act. It was received by the public in silence, read a second time with adjusted spectacles and then thrown aside with indignation. It consisted of a short agreement by which the record fee of $2.50, on recording mining claims was raised to $107.50. This was the DEWDNEY paper, the result of Mr. ROBSON'S study of mining matters, as Minister of Mines, during half his whole official life. It caused the loss of a year's prospecting in an important district. The silly attempt of the flurried Government, on discovering the nature of their emissary's paper, to repeal a mining act by an Order-in-Council, based on a special clause in a revenue act, is not, now, worth mentioning except, as it reflects on the general incompetency of Ministers, and leads us, naturally, to a further comment.

In matters constitutional, whether in England, the United States, Canada as a whole, or here, the rules of action, outside the body of written laws, are founded on prescriptive usage, chiefly the English venerable usage, with some variations to suit local conditions. Statesmen interpret these rules—lawyers give opinions on narrow points in written laws. In the House of Commons the dicta of lawyers, on general constitutional questions, are not much regarded. The reason is that they have seldom paid much attention to these questions; they argue in the Commons only a craft, and their training gives them a natural bias in favor of prerogative. This the people, with their wonderful, intuitive political common sense, dislike; they know that their institutions would break down unless worked in the proper spirit. A hit at the "gentleman of the long robe" is always welcome in the Commons. In this Province, the nature of our actual government, thinly partitioned from oligarchy, if not a rampant oligarchy in fact, makes constitutional knowledge and the constitutional spirit, doubly necessary. Of these, as we have said, our present Ministers have shown that they are totally devoid. They fish for irresponsible legal opinions to guide them. When they are proved to be wrong—to be acting on tyrannical and destructive principles—they run to the Attorney-General's office: that official goes to the Treasury for a fee with which he gets an opinion from an outside lawyer; a boy is dispatched with the "opinion" to our morning contemporary, and the startled group console themselves with the idea that they have "rather done it this time," or, as the Premier might say—they have "added another stone to that majestic cairn on which are piled memorials of the triumphs of constitutional law," etc., etc.—when, in fact, in their case, any stones in the vicinity are more likely to be used for the purposes for which, in some cases, now-a-days, "electioneering" is made available.

These few comments give the line of direction to anyone who wishes to know why this ministry is condemned. We could lengthen the indictment to the "crack of doom," comprehending unmentioned charges, from the arbitrary treatment of school teachers to the grabbing of townsites and the culpable misuse of legislative forms. It is a pitiful story—this reversal of evolution in our matters political, and the "apparent survival of the unfittest." The complete moral and intellectual failure of Mr. ROBSON'S government, after a fair trial, is now part of our history. They have had all the rope they wanted, with the proverbial result. A spade—some quicklime—and a few planks and nails, would seem now to be about all that the situation requires.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lieut. STAIRS, the Canadian officer who followed STANLEY through darkest Africa, replying to a toast at the Canadian club dinner, in London, said: "I wish to say on behalf of those officers who accompanied Mr. STANLEY to Africa, namely, Mr. NEILSON, Dr. PARKE, Mr. JEPSON and myself, that each of us is ready, if there were any call for it, to start to-morrow and follow Mr. STANLEY to Africa, or in any similar enterprise whatever, anywhere and at any time." That is Lieutenant STAIRS' reply to Mr. STANLEY'S critics.

TO THE CHARITABLE.

TO THE EDITOR.—I noticed in your columns the other day an item which referred to G. Raby, a poor fellow who wears a wooden leg, and whose circumstances you said were going to be attended to. Well, sir, I am sorry to say there have been very few responses. I appealed to the Mayor, who is always willing to assist those who need it, and he gave me an order for bedding and blankets, but he still needs more. I appeal to all those who are charitably disposed to assist a man who is a cripple and whose surroundings are miserable, to give a helping hand to better his surroundings and make his life more worth living. Anyone can see for themselves by calling at the first cabin past the White Horse on Humboldt street. I shall be pleased to co-operate with anyone who cares to give the man a lift. Respectfully,

W. H. SRAW.

No. 28 View street.

SOME CANDIDATES FOR CIVIC HONORS.

TO THE EDITOR.—There are some fossils in Victoria, aspirants for civic honors, who, like the old chap, Cincinnatus, we read of in Roman history, are ever ready to abandon the quietude of private life to do battle in civic affairs. Not content with the laurels of previous achievements they also have a craving for the flesh pots supposed to abound in the city hall. In this favored city there are many styles, some ancient, some modern, and once now and again, although supposed to be defunct long ago, some of the former, the real moss-grown article, comes to the front to remind the good citizens of Victoria that it is still in existence. Has not the city had enough of the ancient Styles of a by-gone age, whose Style while in office was number one? Yet ex Alderman Styles complacently and smilingly comes forward and offers himself as a candidate for Yates street ward. This ex-alderman dearly earned his poor reward, the salary voted him by the city, and spent it in doing the grand tour and the citizens of Johnson street ward at one and the same time. When this ex. had the honor to sit at the city council board there was a very laudable custom, very much approved of according to the ancient Styles. Landlords were very solicitous for the welfare of their tenants, so long as they were tenants, not after they received some of the scrapings of the city half flesh pots. That kind of Style is, however, played out, and if again introduced into the conduct of public affairs will retard the strides since made in the march of modern improvement. Anyway, according to the almanac, the old Style is twelve days behind the new in the march of time. Styles at best, in the usual acceptance of the term, were a kind of obstruction used on the highways in company with toll bars, to exact a tax from an over-burthened people for the benefit of their proprietors. These impediments fully exemplified the narrow minded age in which they flourished. They stayed the rapid march of enlightenment along the highway of civilization, only allowing one (idea)—when it paid toll—passing at a time. But thanks to the progress of this nineteenth century, they have been discarded. Even our own Johnson street, sported a moss grown styles till, becoming unsightly in the eyes of the people, was voted an impediment, and in consequence consigned to the lumber pile as useless; but oh! horror of horrors, some lovers of ancient articles and customs intend, if possible, to disfigure the grand proportions of Yates street, by the erection thereon of this discarded instrument, as an obstruction and impediment to the advance and improvement of that, the most magnificent artery of our beautiful city. Surely, Yates street will not be the first ward in Victoria to receive any old styles, manners or customs, either in an aldermanic or any other sense calculated to retard Victoria's progress towards metropolitan distinction; but relegate that ancient piece of municipal furniture to embellish the curios of the museum. This is the opinion of advanced thought in

YATES STREET.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

E. A. Wadham of Ladner's is at the Driard.

H. H. Lloyd of Port Townsend is in the city.

George Garesche was a passenger to 'Frisco yesterday.

Chas Doering and wife of Vancouver are at the Clarence.

Capt. H. G. Lewis and F. G. Richards, jr., have returned from the Sound.

Drs. T. J. Jones and Lewis Hall returned from the Mainland last night.

The many friends of S. Reed will be glad to hear that he is again able to be around, although still a little shaky.

Dr. Garrow goes over to New Westminster to-morrow to spend the new year. He will return on Saturday evening.

Mr. R. A. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, of Vancouver, arrived last night to spend the new year with friends in Victoria.

Harry Anderson left last evening by the Kingston for Chicago, via the Northern Pacific, returning by the Denver and Rio Grande.

BRIEF LOCALS.

The Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

A complete stock of table cutlery just arrived at Fox's, 78 Government st.

Why is Victoria like the capital of Poland? Because it is nearly all Poles, and is getting Warsaw and Warsaw.

Fine wood bread plates, butter dishes and table mats at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Nomination day for municipal candidates is fixed for Monday, 12th January, and the election on the 15th.

Pea jackets and vests and overcoats, men's youth's and boy's, B. Williams & Co., 97 Johnson street.

There was a special meeting of the council this afternoon to consider the plans submitted for the market building.

As will be seen by an official announcement elsewhere, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nelson will receive visitors to-morrow, New Year's day, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

The immense show rooms of John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort street, will be brilliantly illuminated every evening during Christmas week until 10 p. m. Everybody invited to see the largest and finest show in the city.

To-day was pay-day for the men of C Battery, and Major Peters and Capt. Jones made the usual necessary visit to the Bank of British Columbia. It was afterwards learned that they arrived safely at barracks, and that the men got their pay.

We are pleased to inform our patrons, who have been waiting for our hand some Xmas chairs, that they have arrived, and as they are sure to sell quickly, an early inspection is invited. Hastie & Erskine, 62 Government St. tf

Not much longer than a week ago Mrs. Chas. Tite presented her husband with a baby boy, and both mother and child seem to have been doing well since. Last night, however, the little one seemed to suffer, and gradually sank till life had flown.

We are requested to state that the Queen City Building Loan and Savings Association is a purely mutual and ocal building society, which enables its members to become their own landords by easy payments, and that in hus helping themselves its members re helping their fellow men. By-laws and prospectus at 46 Broad street. tf

PRINCESS HELENA OF ORLEANS.

A Projected Marriage Between Herself and the Duke of Clarence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A Paris cable says: It has just leaked out that Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, of Orleans, went to Rome a short time ago to submit a case of conscience to His Holiness the Pope. It related to a projected marriage between herself and the Duke of Clarence, son of the Prince of Wales, and future heir to the English throne. The English prince could not become a Catholic without losing his rights to the throne, and the daughter of the Count of Paris refused to abjure the faith of her forefathers. At the interview accorded to her by the Sovereign Pontiff it was the painful task of the Holy Father to tell the princess that unsurmountable religious difficulties resulting from the English laws rendered the union impossible, and he did so with touching benignancy. It was therefore necessary to abandon the beautiful dream of love, union the throne which had enchanted the imaginations of two young, innocent hearts belonging to the scions of the greatest royal houses in the world. As the Holy Pontiff is said to have subsequently remarked to Cardinal Rapelli, "Let us bow in sorrowful respect before this sublime drama of conscience, beautiful in its sadness beyond the power of language to describe, and remember the sublime saying of Bossuet, Rivers of tears may flow from the eyes of kings. Loving hearts of every clime and nation will sympathize with the heavy burden of sorrow that will overshadow the French royal house this Christmastide."

For whooping-cough and croup, Langley's Balsam of Aniseed.

Beautiful Women.

The magical efforts of Wisdom's Robertine as a beautifier and preserver of the complexion have been proved by thousands of leading ladies of society and the stage. It is the only article ever discovered, which gives a natural and beautiful tint to the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all roughness of the face and arms, leaving the skin soft, smooth and velvety. All remarks on its delightfully cooling and refreshing properties, a distinction not found in any other sanitary article known. D. F. Campbell, agent.

Inconie and Outlet.

The three important outlets of disease are the skin, bowells and kidneys. See that they perform their functions properly and use Burdock Blood Bitters to insure his proper action.

VICTORIA'S PUBLIC MARKET.

The Plans Submitted by Mr. Jno. Teague Chosen by the Council.

At the special meeting of the council to-day a decision was reached out of the plans for the new market, those submitted by Mr. John Teague being the chosen and adopted ones. These plans which have been found to meet the requirements of the case, show a handsome brick building with stone dressings, with a frontage of 210 feet on Cormorant street. It will be two storeys high, having a prominent public entrance placed in the centre with two minor entrances on either side for pedestrians. The portions on either side of the entrances are divided into stores, having frontage on the street and stall communication with the interior of the building.

There is a central roadway leading through the market, and giving exit on Fisgard street. The market proper is arranged with stalls round the sides and pitched stalls in the centre. Provision and arrangements have also been made for the erection of two fountains in the middle portion of the lower floor. The rear portion of the building will face on Fisgard street, the entrance to which it is proposed to treat similarly to that on Cormorant street. On one side of this entrance will be the superintendent's office, and the ladies' waiting room on the other side. One side of this entrance will be utilized as farmers' stalls where they can exhibit samples of grain; while on the other side will be kept live poultry pens, and around the ends it is proposed to arrange stalls for butchers. A shed will be provided in the yard for farmers' wagons where they can unhitch during their stay in town. Other sheds will be provided for live cattle, sheep &c., for which there will be feeding and drinking accommodations. The public weighing machine will also find a home in this yard, the proper place for it.

The upper story is divided into a large public gallery round which, at the sides of the building are placed stalls for various purposes, but these will no doubt be used for the lighter and cleaner wares. The caretaker's quarters will also be up here. This gallery overlooks the lower portion and is immediately over the fountains It is amply lighted by a generous skylight. At one end is a special gallery for a band. Two staircases, one at at either end of the building, lead to the floor below.

The exterior, which looks very handsome, is an adaptation of the Romanesque treated very liberally, arcading prevailing along the main front, with carved pilasters and stone front, treated in modern style. The parapet will be treated also in a broad and characteristic spirit, the central facade having a large central of asphaltum roadway for vehicles and two side entrances before referred to. Altogether when this building is a thing of the present it will be a standing credit to the skill and taste of the designer and the enterprise of the city of Victoria.

The cost is placed at $45,000.

SPORTING NOTES.

Brief Resume of Sporting Matters Here and There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Directors of the California Athletic club at a meeting to-night decided to match Jim Corbett and Peter Jackson for a contest to a finish, to take place before the club next May. The purse is to be $10,000, of which $8,500 will go to the winner. Both pugilists are now in the city and have signified their willingness to accept the terms.

When spoken to concerning the match Corbett said: "I am glad the thing is to be settled before I leave here on January 2. I am more satisfied to meet Jackson than Slavin, for the reason that I consider Peter by far the more talented boxer of the pair, and I think the go between him and myself will be a clever and extremely interesting affair."

The contest is expected to take place in May, and Corbett will be handled by Billy Delaney. Peter Jackson expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the turn affairs had taken.

SLAVIN TO MEET CORBETT.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—New arrangements have been made and articles signed by the pugilist Slavin, according to which he agrees to box with Corbett before the California Athletic club for a stake of £2000, provided he be allowed £300 for expenses.

The Screws Applied.

"Willie dear," said Mrs. Avery to her little son, "run over to Cater's drug store and buy two packages each of Diamond Dyes, Pink and Old Gold; here is the money for them."

Willie rushed off to buy the dyes, and was told by Mr. Cater, in a very plausible way, that the ——dyes were quite as good as Diamond Dyes, and would suit his mother; and sent Willie home with the parcel.

Willie's mother felt sorely vexed when she found what had been done, and believed the druggist had wilfully tried to deceive her. Mrs. Avery very shortly after her son's arrival walked over to the drug store, and politely requested Mr. Cater to refund the money if he did not keep the Diamond Dyes in stock.

"Why, Mrs. Avery, these —— dyes I sent you are"—"Not another word, Mr. Cater, if you please, about them; you cannot be persuasive enough to mislead me, if you have been misled yourself. These dyes you speak of have been the cause of much annoyance and loss already to some in the village. I have always been one of your best customers, and will in future buy elsewhere if you continue selling those trashy dyes, and many of my friends will do likewise." This we are told, had the desired effect on Mr. Cater the druggist; he soon sold out his entire stock of crude dies to a Russian peddler, and retained all his old customers by selling only Diamond Dyes. Thus it is clearly shown that ladies can exert a very powerful influence in the package dye business.

Good Deeds Done.

The good deeds done by that unequalled family liniment, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, during the thirty years it has been held in ever increasing esteem by the public, would fill volumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied on as a cure for croup, coughs, colds, sore throats and all pains, goes without saying.

HYSTERICAL INVENTIONS.

A Wonderful Sweeping Machine and an Automatic Rocking Chair.

A genius with a profound thought-mill has taken up the subject of dusting and sweeping by means of suction draughts. He has a perambulating machine which, by means of fans and hydraulic pressure, gets a draught through a spiral hose with a nozzle shaped at its terminus like the trouble end of a trombone. He starts up a grand racket on the carpet till the dust flies, then turns on this blizzard machine and a condensed cyclone is immediately precipitated. He moves his hose end round like the snout of a Jersey hog, and wherever the cloud of dust arises the suction of his mechanism draws it, and it immediately goes "up the spout," so to speak. The idea is all right; the only difficulty which stands in the way is the possibility of his getting too big a draught on and shooting in stray leaves from the family textbook, odd socks or sister's fangs.

This idea, which is chronicled as an invention in the Patent Office at Washington, is on a par with the rocking chair which came out eight months ago, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The inventor arranged under the rockers a pair of bellows attached to a series of pipes running up the chair back to about where your neck would rest. As you rocked the chair the bellows worked and you were given hysterical breezes. It worked all right for the man who could stand shower baths, but it cost one furniture dealer I know of three good customers by neuralgia, pneumonia and croup. In another case the customer tried it and had to run a block to catch his wig. It's a good idea, though, but, like all those things, you have to get some one to think so. As for myself, I think the sweeping machine would be better employed shooting coal into a cellar, and the man with the bellows-rocker would make a fortune if he worked it up around the eaves of a roof and blew the snow into the next county instead of down the back of the neighbor who always gets under the roof at the wrong time.

EXPELLING A FROG.

How a French Duchess Was Cured of a Painful Hallucination.

The Duchess of Trois-Etoiles, one of the most aristocratic ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, says Racket, had got possessed of the idea that she had swallowed a frog. She felt this frog—she declared she had—and its presence robbed her of her peace of mind, sleep and even of health. The Parisian physicians had the rudeness to deny the existence of this animal, ignorant, as they were, but the poor lady suffered martyrdom. A fortunate chance made her acquainted with Dr. Cabarus, a brother-in-law of De Lesseps, and to him she told her tale of woe. He felt, with a seriousness worthy of Hippocrates himself, the pulse of the fair patient, inquired after various symptoms, and when the charming aristocrat had exhausted all her store of arguments to prove her persuasion, the youthful doctor said, after a well-feigned pause: "Madame, the frog is there, but I will remove it." He then prescribed an innocent emetic, and went to the nearest flower-shop, where he bought a small, green frog. Armed with this confederate, he presented himself once more before the Duchess, and placed a basin of water in readiness. The emetic began to take effect, the Duchess' eyes filled with tears, and the doctor took advantage of the opportunity to slip the green frog into the basin. On seeing the frog, a load was removed from the Duchess' heart. The next instant, she turned pale, and, as Dr. Cabarus supported her tottering frame, she cried, in a despairing tone: "Oh, doctor, I am not cured, for the frog has left a little one behind." "Stop!" cried Cabarus, without allowing a trace of embarrassment to be seen in his manner; "that we shall soon see." He then threw a searching glance upon the frog, which he had by this time taken in his hand, and uttered, with a certainty that settled the whole question, these words: "Madame, that is an impossibility, for the frog is a male."

THAT SPOILED IT.

How a Clergyman, Instead of Curing an Evil, Augmented It.

An eccentric clergyman in Cornwall, says London Pickmeup, had been much annoyed by a way his congregation had got into of looking round to take stock of late comers. After enduring the annoyance for some time, he said, on entering the reading-desk one day:

"Brethren, I regret to see that your attention is called away from your religious duties by your very natural desire to see who comes in behind you. I propose, henceforth, to save you the trouble by naming each person who may enter, and I hope that the services will then be allowed to proceed without interruption."

He then began: "Dearly Beloved," but paused half-way to interpolate: "Farmer Stubbins with his wife and daughter." Farmer Stubbins looked rather surprised, but the minister with perfect gravity resumed his exhortation. Presently he again paused: "Sam Curtis and William Diggle." The abashed congregation kept their eyes studiously bent on their books. The service proceeded in the most orderly manner, the parson interrupting himself every now and then to name some new comer. At last he said, still with the same perfect gravity: "Mrs. Symonds, of the Red Lion, in a new bonnet."

In a moment he felt his mistake, but it was too late. Every female head in the congregation had turned round to look at the new bonnet.

The Term "Pin-Money."

The term "pin money" thus originated: "Long after the invention of pins in the fourteenth century, the maker was allowed to sell them in open shop only on the first and second of January. It was then that the court ladies and city dames flocked to the depots to buy them, having been first provided with pin-money by their husbands. When the pins became cheap and common the ladies spent their allowances on other fancies, but the term pin-money remained in vogue."

FUNNY FREAKS.

A CHELSEA man put his patent incubator over a duck's egg and hatched a duckling with four eyes and two bills.

A DUCK with four feet is a curiosity owned by James Stewart, of the York road, opposite Guilford, Md. When swimming it uses one of its legs as a rudder.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, of Sebewaing, has four pigs that beat any thing ever seen in that locality. One has no trace of hind legs, another has no hoofs, but claws take the place of the generally thought necessary porcine appendix, and the two others have claws and toes and pretty nearly every thing else that pigs can very handily get along without.

Mr. ACKOM, living in Van Wert County, O., brought a queer freak to town. Mr. Ackom is a breeder of thoroughbred Poland China hogs. In a litter of pigs farrowed recently was one which very nearly resembled an elephant. It had enormous ears, a long trunk and one tusk. It was the color of an elephant and its feet turned up in a peculiar way. The trunk started from the forehead and extended out and down over the mouth. It is one of those peculiar freaks which occasionally occur in the animal world.

Of three goats born in Cincinnati two are perfectly natural, but the other is not so fortunate. Its body is natural except the head, which is double. It has four eyes, two mouths, two tongues. Its ears are set back further than usual. While all regularly formed goats have no upper teeth, only a hard gum, this one has a set in the upper jaw of each head, making it have four sets of teeth. In the middle of the two heads there is one eye-socket with two eyeballs. The mother actually disowns it, pays no attention to it and seems to be utterly oblivious of the fact that it is her offspring.

A PECULIAR looking reptile was captured at Cordele, Fla. It was about three feet long, of a yellow striped color, but had scales all over its body like a fish. Its eyes were exceedingly small, and an investigation of its mouth showed an entire absence of fangs, but instead small, fish-like teeth. When placed on dry land it squirmed and twisted about, but could not crawl like a snake. The conclusion of all who saw it was that it was a hybrid—half snake and half fish. Nothing like it has ever been seen before in this county, and the oldest inhabitants never knew that the waters of Gum creek contained such a specimen of the reptile creation.

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

TRADE MARK

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

CONTAINS NO Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED QUICK YEAST CAKES.

WHO SAYS THAT

A. J. ROWBOTHAM

WANTS TO BE AN

ALDERMAN?

He does not, but he wants

Your Influence and Support

To enable him to sell

Staple and Fancy Groceries

At the lowest prices

Which he will do if you give him a chance.

THE ADDRESS IS

Corner Yates and Broad streets.

P.O. BOX 476. TELEPHONE 108.

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NEW WELLINGTON

COAL

This Coal, mined by The New Vancouver Coal Company by UNION LABOR only, is supplied by the following Coal Merchants:

The Victoria Coal, Wood & Lumber Yard.

Charles Rattray, Janion's Wharf.

Rock Bay Coal Yard.

Central Coal Yard.

Cash Price, $8 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to consumers.

"Nanaimo" Coal, price $7 per ton, can be obtained from W. T. Drake.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

dec29

THE VICTORIA CLUB.

WHERE OUR BUSINESS MEN GO FOR LUNCHEON.

The Organization of the Popular Club—First Officers—Present Quarters on Fort Street—Large, Commodious and Comfortable Rooms, Etc.

The Victoria club includes in its membership some of the best known legal, professional and business men in this city. It is essentially the business man's club, and during the five and a half years of its existence it has been managed by committees of business men, in such a practical manner that it is to-day in a healthy financial condition. There are now about 175 members, and at each monthly meeting new applications for membership are brought before the governing committee.

On June 23, 1885, at a meeting held in McLean & Stewarts store, a committee composed of Messrs Dalby, Mills, Raeb, Nicholles, and Carmichael, was appointed to obtain information as to the probable cost of maintaining a club, and Messrs. Brown, Ballentyne, Gabriel, Wolfenden and Yates were asked to draft a constitution. So well did these gentlemen attend to the duties assigned to them, that at the next meeting early in July, the club was duly organized, and the governing committee for the first year chosen—consisting of J. Stewart Yates, A. A. Green, A. B. Gray, J. Nicholles, A. McLean, R. Wolfenden, W. Dalby, H. Brown, L. G. McQuade and M. B. Atkinson. The officers elected for the first year were: President Mr. A. McLean, Vice President Wm. Dalby, and Secretary P. R. Brown. Owing to Mr. Brown's inability to serve Mr. Geo. J. Jay became the first secretary. There were 117 charter members when the club was formally opened, August 18, 1883, and before the close of the year the number of members had increased to 163. The first quarters of the Victoria, were over the store occupied by Nicholles & Renouf, which had to be appropriately fitted up.

In 1888, just three years from its inception, the quarters on Yates street were found inadequate to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing club, and arrangements were made with Mr. J. D. Pemberton to convert the upper story of his new building at Fort and Broad streets into suitable rooms. In conformity with plans prepared by Mr. C. S. Burris, reading, dining, billiard, bar, card and smoking rooms and kitchens were arranged, and on September 1, 1888, the Victoria was "at home" in its new quarters.

The reading room, which is large and well lighted with windows on two sides, is comfortably carpeted and handsomely furnished with luxurious plush covered easy chairs, lounges, book cases and reading tables upon which can be found the leading magazines and newspapers of the world. In the evening electric lights are used not only in the reading room but in all parts of the building. The dining room on the opposite side of the hall is a scrupulously clean, well lighted and ventilated apartment, in which are served three meals each day, the cuisine being equal to that of any first-class hotel. A large number of the club men board there, and the table supplies, collected daily by a special commissariat, none but the best viands find their way to the kitchens. Between the reading and dining rooms is the secretary's office, in which is a convenient desk, writing table for the members, correspondence a telephone and safe.

The billiard room, which is probably the largest and best appointed in the city, is furnished with the latest improved Brunswick-Balke-Callender pool and billiard tables, which even at the nominal price charged members, produce a large revenue, as they are in almost constant use. The card room is supplied with suitable tables, cards, counters, etc., and during the long winter evenings many a pleasant hour is spent by lovers of the various games. The bar-room adjoining is amply provided. Two stewards and several Chinese servants attend to the wants of members and their friends.

The cost of fitting up these rooms has been more than $4000, which is all paid, and $550 of the $2000 worth of debentures originally issued have been retired. Thus it will be seen that the Club has not only supported itself, but has been able to meet a large portion of its original obligations. The initiation fee is at present $15, with monthly dues $1 50, but it is rumored that a higher initiation fee will soon prevail.

The officers 1886-1887 were: President, Wm. Dalby; vice president, A. B. Gray; secretary, Geo. J. Jay, who resigned December 31, 1886, and was succeeded by Mr. H. R. Ella. During 1887-1888 president, J. H. Brown, vice-president, W. Heathorn; secretary, H. R. Ella. For 1888-1889 president, W. Heathorn; vice-president, Chas. Hayward, and H. R. Ella, secretary, to March, 1889, when he was succeeded by J. K. Worsfold. For 1889-1890 president, Chas. Hayward, vice-president, L. G. McQuade; treasurer, J. Stewart Yates; secretary, B. Williams. At the last election in July the present officers were elected, viz: President, L. G. McQuade; vice-president, J. Stewart Yates; secretary, B. Williams.

The Tynesider' Association

In the notice of the banquet given by the above society it was omitted to mention that Mr. Samuel and Mr. Nicholas Thompson came especially from Vancouver to be present, and they delighted all present with contributions to the visitors' entertainment. Mr. Samuel Thompson recited the story of the battle between Spence Bay and the Kangaroo with great effect, and Mr. Nicholas Thompson, the possessor of a very sweet tenor voice, sang The Cliffs of Old Tynemouth in inimitable style. Mr. Matthew Thompson and Mr. Chinneside would have to make a grand success and deserve thanks. We are all Jock Thompson's Bairns.

Pro Bono Publico

Parties about to select a piano, will find the Newcombe is to be placed in competition against any instrument in the market. Organs to match. Sole agent, T. W. Fletcher, agent, 44 Broad St.

Gents' Furnishings

Go to B. J. Matthews, merchant tailor, for gents' furnishings, No. 101 Douglas street.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Meeting in James Bay Ward.—The Several Candidates Ventilate their Views.

The meeting of electors of James Bay ward, held in the schoolroom, Quebec street, last evening, was not a large nor yet an enthusiastic one. The attendance was small. Mr. Lorrimer was elected president of the meeting. There are several candidates in the field, all "good men and true," so that whoever gets in will be a survival of the fittest. Mr. Wilson and Mr. A. J. Smith seek re-election, and as they have a record to show, their chances are pretty strong. Both men, although by no means hard and fast partisans where the general interest of the city is concerned, are keenly on the look out for their constituents. Mr. Hunter had the sympathy of the meeting last evening, and spoke remarkably well. Mr. Munn also spoke with force and to the point on several questions, resorting to his old profession of "scooping" the rest. Unlike most young political candidates, he is not a sweeping reformer, but he would have all necessary improvements. Mr. J. P. Matthews was also a candidate, and promised to do his best if elected. Mr. Mallandaine appeared about the end of the meeting, explaining that he was a candidate though he had no card in the papers.

Mr. J. P. Matthews was the first speaker; he had been a resident in the ward for the past fifteen years, and being both a business and a working man he thought he could represent the interests of the ward in the city council with satisfaction to the ratepayers. He attributed the bad state of the streets in James Bay to the mismanagement of the committee having charge of them. If elected he promised to do his best and faithfully represent the interests of the city.

Ald. Smith thought that the finances of the city had been managed in its interests. When the present council went in it was hampered by debts contracted by its predecessor, these debts had to be met and discharged, so that the outgoing council had left the civic purse in an extremely healthy condition, with which no reasonable ratepayer could be dissatisfied. He referred to the sewerage contract which had been let by the council, and the water works, as acquisitions to the city. The latter brought in an annual revenue, to the general fund, of $40,000.

Mr. Powell asked as to the legality of devoting the water works revenue to the general fund, and,

Ald. Smith answered that when the works were in their infancy the general revenue supported them. At the beginning of the year the city was $70,000 in debt and the water works came to the assistance of the general revenue. The city now really owes the water works some $190,000. For his own part, Ald. Smith favored keeping these accounts separate.

Ald. Wilson did not intend to run again for election, but his intention had been changed by the action of the moral reform people. He was advised not to run, hence his presence there seeking re-election. His record was before them and spoke for itself. He represented no company or other interests than those of the ward. The speaker referred to the streets improvements, in which he pointed out the inconsistency of people benefitted. Their streets are widened and the property improved, after which they come on the city for damages. All he asked them to do was to select the best man and elect him.

Mr. Hunter, who was well recived, would like to compare the Victoria of now with that which he first knew. It is within a few months of 27 years since he landed at Esquimalt, and the strides that Victoria has taken during those years are simply stupendous. It was then a little village; in fact a hamlet by the sea; it now occupies the best commercial position on the northwest coast, with a rateable property of $9,000,000. He believed that the council whose days are numbered have done very well; they might have done better, but on the other hand they might have been far worse, but they certainly have done a great deal of work. There is the sewerage by-law for $200,000, involving an annual tax of $4,659.65; there are the market site $45,000, with an annual charge of $2,198.90; the market building $50,000 with an annual charge of $2,672.82, and the crematory brought the amount of money voted to a total of $410,000 with an annual charge of $2),256.28, but in face of the progress which Victoria is making. Mr. Hunter considered this a bagatelle (applause). He considered the system of sewerage a good one and he thought the city of Victoria had escaped a bad one. We have a great many critics on city sewerage matters, but it is very easy to criticise, especially when the critics knowu little or nothing about what they are talking. He believed the fall provided was ample for the purpose; even in the great city of London, which our system closely resembles has a fall of only one foot in half a mile whereas we have a much greater fall. He felt that time would show Victoria to be in possession of the best system on this continent. As to the market site he thoroughly endorsed the scheme. He voted for the by-law that was defeated and the purpose of which was the improvement of Beacon hill park, but he would have been quite satisfied if those vandals in the shape of acilstic gardeners and laymen at Ottawa beds had cried their wits elsewhre than in the city park. The water supply—well he was quite sick of water ("put a stick in it"). He had been engaged for the past three months in a water arbitration case. Mr. Hunter thought that the water was not good in summer, but if the pipe could be extended into Elk lake the water supply would be improved. His friend Ald. Wilson had decided not to run again. He referred to this rumoured decision. He thought it just as well to state that neither was he a candidate of any sect or any company, or anyone whatever. He stood on his own responsibility in the interests of the city of Victoria (applause); though he would also state that not the position of alderman nor any position in the gift of the city would cause him to diverge from those moral principles that he has had from his youth up (hear, hear). He believed that the moment morality is taken from civic or national politics, the consequence is very soon felt. For politics and morality go hand in hand. What is the case in England to-day? The greatest political institution in the world is shaken to its foundations by a moral or immoral episode. Mr. Hunter did not propose to put morality forward as his sole aim, but when the time came to treat it with other civic business, he would do his duty. Now as to taxes, he had in his hand a tax bill (paid) with a total amount of $5,200 in which the land is valued at $1800 and the improvements at $3,400. He thought it rather hard to tax one so excessively for the improvements he puts on the land (loud applause.) It is a question of very wide scope, involving the discussion of single tax and soforth. It was simply giving a premium to those who did not wish to build to let their land lie idle. Mr. Hunter thought that if some scheme could be devised whereby we could deal more lightly with those who made improvements and come down heavily on those who would not improve their land, it would be in the interests of all concerned (hear, hear.)

Mr. H. A. Munn said the idea of being a candidate for alderman in James Bay ward had not originated with himself. Before he consented to come out he had been asked by several to do so, whose interests he supposed were not considered to be fully represented by those in the field; these interests he wished it understood were none other than general and independent interests of James Bay ward, and such interests as these only he had any desire to advance. There were always ugly rumors about aldermen going into the council, in the face of a solemn oath, to advance their own private interests, but for his part he scarcely ever heeded them. He referred to the various streets of James Bay ward, which, he thought, should be improved. He had seen the city grow from 7000 or 8000 to 25,000, and any improvements that were to be made should be on a large scale, for a population of 75,000 With reference to the question of trades licenses, Mr. Munn strongly condemned the measure as being the most absurd proceeding that could well be carried out, and advised its repeal at once (hear, hear). It was devised with the intention of protecting our wholesale traders here; supposing Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo did the same, what would the travelers of our wholesale men do? They would do as other travelers are doing now with Victoria—give those places a wide berth. The by-law was absurd on the face of it. The Park Mr. Munn at present looked upon as an unfinished feature; let it be finished and then criticise the result. Mr. Munn also referred to and recommended the extension of Birdcage walk as a very necessary improvement. He believed that the city should adopt a proper system of advertising—not that sort of advertising which would induce swarms of working men and mechanics to come here and compete with those at present, and of whom there are plenty, but to advertise the city's interests, its beauty and advantages, its climate and facilities for trade. There is no denying that with proper trade relations with the neighboring republic on even terms, Victoria would soon do a very large business. Mr. Munn trusted that the electors would give him their confidence, and if they did he would do his utmost to properly represent their interests.

Mr. Mallandaine also came forward as a candidate, and referred to the questions already touched. He struck the novel idea of raising the aldermanic remuneration from $200 a year (as at present) to $500. In the city of Los Angeles the aldermen are paid $100 a month. (One in the audience—I'm going to be an alderman there, you bet!). Mr. Mallandaine also deprecated the heathenish practices of the Chinese in the cemetery, and said they should not be buried there at all.

Mr. Coughlin, and Aldermen Harrison and Holland also made a few remarks.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. City of Kingston from the Sound—W Goodman, D Thomas, M Ryan, B Lewis, F G Richards, P R Harrold, T Stevenson, G Dillon, K Smith, W J Phillips, A Lucas, J Siegrist, J Bull, A O Rey, J C Watson, J D Ladebauche, W H Clifton, A Skinner, H L Packard and sister, M Heatneon.

Per Steamer Olympian from the Sound—A McConnell, H Roberts, J E Gilnan, H Cooley and two daughters, G Fisher, G Elliott, C Sorrell, A A Plummer, T White, M Nelson, J Sigr, R W Clark, G C Austin, Mrs Kelly, J Holland, A Ell, F Drake, F Parks, M Dolan, W F Backus, Capt Lewis and wife, L Thomson, T M Hammond and wife, H Brown, J Oliver, E Hollis and daughter, J Shackleton, A Antoni, Mrs Snowden, F W Garland, J Chapman, A A Beaumont.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—J Robertson, A Johnson, B Anderson, J McCartney, J Colglarippe, F C Johnson, J H Bowman, Mrs Anderson, G McFarland, Thos Gowler, Chas Doering, A C Piercy, Dr Jones, M Godsill, S P Miller, Mrs Anderson, R Brett, W Urquhart, Mrs W D Ferris, C P Lowe, F Schofield, W Munnge, C A Merritt, Mrs Doering, Mrs Piercy, H Walker, T G Raynor, Louis Hall, D D Scott, Geo Begg, Mrs Urquhart, W McPhee, R A Anderson, J V Perks, H C Nelson, J Pragne, Mrs Helgesch, J Nate.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. City of Kingston from the Sound—Jas & Co, P McQuade, Langley & Co, Hill & Coatham, G Scott.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—Collister tinned ice, Turner B & Co, Lenz & Leiser, L & A H G Williams, Flemming Bros, B Gordon, McGregor Knight & McKitrick, A B Erskine, E B Carmichael, J Piercy & Co, J Barnsley, C Strouss & Co, H Thompson, Langley & Co, H H Ross & Co, Brown Bros, J Nate, Albion Iron Works, R S Demidoff, E Stewart, J Weller, Cowan & Wilson, Thompson & Estes, Mr Sorrell, T H Pierson, Albert Fader, [illegible] & Co, R H Co, Co, R Drummond, R A Brown & Co, B Gordon, R D Dom Exp Co, M W Waitt & Co, Colbert and Warner, A Apson, Hudson Bay Co, Shore and Anderson, Bank Montreal, A J Bell, T Storey, P J Cushman, H Bornstein, Mrs Hodgson, A and W Wilson, McLennan and McF.

NOTICE.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

Until further notice the afternoon trips on Saturdays and Mondays are cancelled.

New goods received. Chass & Sandham's Coffee, Curried Fowl, Lentils, Pecan Nuts, Mackrel, Shrewsbury Sauce. Also a full line of Fine Biscuits at R. H. Jameson's 33 Fort street.

THE COWICHAN FLOOD.

The Water Still High on the Lake—It Fell Three Feet in Eight Days.

QUAMICHAN, Dec. 30.—I arrived at Duncan's to-day, on saddle from Cowichan Lake. Made an inspection of the Lake by boat on Friday, Dec. 26th, and estimate that over ten thousand acres are still flooded to a depth of one to five feet, above the average rise of water. In the Robinson River Valley, fifty million feet of lumber could be floated into the Lake without the aid of teams, if cut at the present time. In the whole Lake vicinity one hundred million feet of lumber could be put directly into the Lake without teams. The water has fallen three feet in the last eight days. Mr. Fraser declares that he put no "wild logs" into Cowichan Lake or River this season. The swift current, confining itself to the middle of the river some distance above the E. & N. R. R. bridge, would carry the logs down the centre of the stream, and not interfere with the abutments of the bridge, as may be proved by many spectators.

If the traveler from Cowichan had taken the road to the Lake he might have been able to explain to us how the land-slide at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, was caused by the high tides, as reported last week.

We would like to have the promises about roads and bridges, made a few days before the 13th of June last, fulfilled. It is necessary for the roads to be attended to at the present time.

CORRESPONDENT.

REFORMER BESSIE.

Your Children Learn a Good Deal from a Little Puppy.

L. S. Hunt tells the following little story in the Examiner:

Bessie must have wakened in the morning with a plan in her busy little head for teaching certain members of the Newton family a lesson. The first thing she did was to go into the library, and finding on a chair a new magazine that Harry had left there she pulled off a cover. "There!" thought she, "I'll teach Harry not to leave so valuable a thing as a book where it doesn't belong." Then she went in the boys' room, and finding a borrowed book out of place she remarked to herself: "This will never do. A borrowed book should always be carefully put away. I'll just destroy this one to teach Master Willie a lesson." So she soon defaced its pretty, bright color badly.

Next she visited Marjory's room, and, finding more dust on the floor than should have been there, she evidently thought of the saying: "Dirt is misplaced matter," and gave Marjory a gentle hint by tipping the contents of the scrap basket out upon the floor.

Then she went into the sitting-room, and, finding Alice's hat on a little work-stand, she thought: "Another thing out of place—another lesson to be taught." So she pulled out the feather, leaving hat and trimmings on the floor.

When all was done she cuddled up on the lounge, well satisfied with her morning's work. At the dinner table four members of the family looked as though each wished some one else would speak first. Finally mamma said:

"I see Bessie has been trying to teach us again."

Four voices answered faintly: "Yes."

"She certainly has taught us once more that there shall be a place for every thing and every thing should be in its place," said papa.

"Including Bessie, herself," added mamma.

And Bessie? Well, Bessie was a six-months-old puppy with innocent, soft brown eyes.

Compliment to His Dog.

A very delicate compliment was lately bestowed by a dog-lover upon the intelligence of his Skye terrier. The owner of the dog was sitting in his office, apparently alone, when an acquaintance entered. "Glad to find you alone," said the visitor, "because I have a confidential communication to make to you, which no one else must hear." "Hold on a minute,' said the other, checking him; and then he called out: "Here, Spot!" A small terrier crawled out from under the table, wagging his tail. 'Go out, Spot," said his master. The dog went out. "Now, then," said the owner, "you may go on with your confidential communication. We are alone."

Fast Time.

The Union Pacific vestibuled train leaving Portland at 7.00 a.m., has Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Free Pullman Tourist cars, and free reclining chair cars to Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago, without change. Steamers leave Victoria daily (except Sunday.) For tickets to any point east, north and south, call on or address Morris J. Bissell 100 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Ladies an Gentlemen.

Buy your cork soled boots at Erskine's, 132 Government street, corner Johnson.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER,
52 Government St., Victoria.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
Graduates of the United States College of Embalming.
PARLORS { Corner Broad Street and Trounce Ave.
TELEPHONE 168.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

CLEARANCE SALE

— OF —

Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

Being about to retire from business, my entire stock of the latest styles of **Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Matting, Window Blinds, Curtains and Poles, Children's Carriages, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Bisque Figures and Ornaments, etc.,** will be sold at such low prices as will effect a speedy sale.

Special inducements in Fine Dinner Sets and other Crockery.

A large shipment, 73 rolls of Linoleum, 12 feet wide, ex Ship WANLOCK, at low rate of freight direct from manufacturers in Scotland, will be sold at bargains.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as the will find my prices lower than any other store in the Province.

JACOB SEHL, 66 & 68 GOVERNMENT STREET

July 15-tf

— THE —

Victoria Collegiate SCHOOL.

103 GOVERNMENT STREET,

PRINCIPAL—Rev. I. B. Pegg, Greek Honorsman, 1st Lat.: Technology, Sc. Dip. Late School of Mines, and F.S.Sc. and Lit. London, &c.

DAY PUPILS—$8 per month.

EVENING PUPILS—$5 per month.

ADULT STUDENTS can take special subjects.

BOARDERS—$260 per annum, or $25 per month.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

Uncle Aaronson of 75 Johnson St.,

Will sell at extremely low prices a lot of unredeemed pledges suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. The stock consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, etc., which will be disposed of very cheap. The goods are all guaranteed. dec1-1m

VICTORIA OPERA HOUSE.

NOTICE.

THE SWEDISH LADIES

And MR. MELVIN R. DAY, who made such an enormous success last night will re-appear

On Wednesday, December 31,

—WITH—

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

☞ Notice the date. dec30-2t

Stanley House,

DRY GOODS,

Cor. Broad & Yates

THE

Bankrupt Stock Clearance Sale

POSITIVELY CLOSES

ON

December 31st.

For the accommodation of customers unable to shop during the day, we shall for the remainder of the month keep open until

9 P. M.

Christmas Novelties at less than cost

Stanley House,

COR. BROAD AND YATES STS.

Wm. S. HAMPSON, Manager

JOSEPH SEARS,

Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Wall Paper, etc.

114 YATES ST. del-tf

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer

Every five days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Queen, - - - - - - Jan. 3rd

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOURTH annual general meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the Company's office, 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C., on Thursday, 22nd day of January, 1891, at 3 o'clock p.m., when the annual report of the company will be presented. Members of the company are requested to attend.

WM. DALBY,
Manager.

Victoria, B.C., 22nd Dec. 1890. dec22-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act extending the powers of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Company, and enabling the said Company to construct, equip, operate and maintain a line of railway from a point on the Lower Kootenay River, at or near its junction with Goat River, thence to the Columbia River in the neighborhood of Fort Sheppard, with a branch line to Nelson via Salmon River, and from the Columbia River by way of Osoyoos Lake and Similkameen River to Hope; thence following the south side of the Fraser River to a convenient point for crossing to New Westminster and a convenient terminal point on Burrard Inlet, with power to build branch lines not exceeding 30 miles in length, and that Sections 5, 7 and 13 of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Company Act, 1888, may be amended by increasing the capital and borrowing power of the Company, and to change the name of the said Company to "The British Columbia Southern Railway Company."

CHARLES WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dated the 11th day of December, A.D. 1890. dec24-6w

B. C. POTTERY AND TERRA COTTA CO. (Limited).

Authorized Capital, $60,000

OFFICE,

61 YATES STREET (Upstairs)

WORKS,

CONSTANCE COVE ROAD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Vitrified Sewer Pipe,
Agricultural Drain Tile,
Terra Cotta Ware,
Chimney Tiles and Tops,
Flower Pots, Etc.

Ornamental Work for Buildings

A SPECIALTY.

Nov13-3m

1891.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has never failed to justify its title as a "Journal of Civilization," and it has done so with a constant regard to enlarged possibilities of usefulness and a higher standard of artistic and literary excellence. It leaves untouched no important phase of the world's progress, and presents a record, equally trustworthy and interesting, of the notable events, persons, and achievements of our time.

Special supplements will be continued in 1891. They will be literary, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, topographical, or descriptive, as occasion may demand, and will continue to deserve the hearty commendation which has been bestowed on the past issues by the press and the public. As a family journal, HARPER'S WEEKLY will, as heretofore, be edited with a strict regard for the qualities that make it a safe and welcome visitor to every home.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

SMOKE

KURTZ & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

HAVANA CIGARS.

July 8-tf

The Daily Times.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

THEY WILL PUBLISH A BOOK—

To Advertise Victoria and its Advantages—The Cost Will be About $4000.

The council of the Board of trade met a delegation from the city council yesterday afternoon to confer as to the best method of advertising the City of Victoria. Mr. T. B. Hall presided, there being also present his worship Mayor Grant, Aldermen Harrison, Holland and Smith, Messrs. H. C. Beeton, H. F. Heisterman, Francis Bourchier and T. Elworthy.

Mayor Grant explained that the council had in the past spent considerable sums of money in advertising the city through newspapers and otherwise, but he now thought it desirable to adopt a more tangible form. A newspaper is taken up and an article read; then the paper is thrown into the waste basket and the article forgotten. It is not so with a nicely bound, illustrated book. At the same time he realized the difficulties in the way. He knew pretty well what were the resources of the board of trade, and he did not see that the expense of this undertaking should be borne by the few when it benefitted the many. He had had personal experience of having to bear certain expenses himself when they should have fallen to the city to defray. The people as a whole who are benefited should bear a portion of the expense by giving their mite, and the only way to get that tribute was to take it out of the public coffers.

Mr. Heisterman referred to the visit of the Baldwin Lithograph Company's representatives and their offer.

Mr. Beeton also spoke of these gentlemen and said he was very favorably impressed by their business-like method. Their essential idea was to bring forward the resources of the place, such a method being the only true basis of prosperity in building up a city. Mr. Beeton would suggest that this idea be carried out, if it were decided to compile a book. Victoria has nothing to be ashamed of, and has no occasion to unduly advertise. There is nothing that we want more at this moment than a good book such as the house in question produces. Mr. Beeton strongly advocated the getting up of such a book, but he would avoid booming or misrepresentation, of which he sees many evil consequences. Strange to say, people even in high places unwittingly almost are guilty of ignorance about their own country. It does harm, because people are misled. If we advertise judiciously we shall get all the labor and capital in here that we want. There is any amount of both awaiting an opportunity.

Ald. Holland came directly and tersely to the point by stating that he understood the object of the present meeting was to confer with the council as to the getting out of a book, the cost of which was to be in the neighborhood of $4,000. The council are desirous of knowing whether the board of trade are prepared to assist financially in the production of such a work.

Mr. Hall said that the board as a body had no money. It is left to individual effort, and he knew as far as the individual members were concerned that they would put their hands in their pockets as they have always done.

Ald. Harrison said as far as he was concerned, he was prepared to vote for the council's share so long as the Board of Trade and the citizens raised theirs, but he could not see his way to the city contributing the whole $4,000. That amount taken from the general revenue meant so much taken from the streets.

Mr. Hall had no objection to contribute his share, but wanted to know whom it was going to benefit. Whom was it going to bring to this country? If a lot of bookkeepers and clerks, what was to be done with them? At present we are overstocked with them. If farmers, and they went out to the districts here, would they pay the heavy prices asked for farm lands?

Mr. Beeton reminded the meeting that the Government is preparing a work for the entire province. This would be issued at government expense. Why not wait till it was issued? He would advise the meeting to postpone their publication in the meantime.

Mr. Hall—Just now you said the Government were three years getting as far as they have; if we trust to the Government we shall have to wait many years more no doubt.

Mayor Grant urged that the city be up and doing for itself. She possesses untold advantages of situation in volume of business, the concentration of capital, and the facilities she has over all other places in the province for affording safe and easy accommodation to ships of large draught. If we do not advocate our own cause none of the other cities growing up around us will do it for us.

Mr. Bourchier would give $500 if anyone else would do likewise.

Some one asked how much Mr. Finlayson would give, but no one answered.

It was eventually resolved on the motion of Mr. Beeton to start a subscription for the work, on the understanding that the council would subscribe one half.

The Best Yet.

Call and examine the new stock of ladies' companions, scissor cases, razor cases and shaving sets, and a new line of pocket knives, razors, scissors and shaving materials at M. & H. A. Fox, 13 Government street. *

Their Annual Meeting.

The horticultural society and fruit growers association of British Columbia will hold its annual meeting in Vancouver on the 7th and 8th inst. A long programme is before the meeting, involving the following interesting subjects: Report on Ottawa convention; British Columbia fruit in the east; fruit growing in Chilliwhack; apples, the most profitable kind for growth in British Columbia; experimenting in fruit and floral culture; wild fruit of Harrison river district; fruit canning industry; Idaho pear; bee culture; Bartlett pear; bee culture; bulb culture; amateur gardening; small fruits; fruits; grapes; preparation of orchards. The C. P. N. Co. offer return fare for $5. A committee will be appointed to name unnamed or incorrectly named varieties shown.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS in tins, received regularly, trade supplied. Dixi H. Ross.

New Year's Day.

The TIMES wishes its readers "A Happy New Year." To enable our staff to experience the same pleasure, there will be no issue of the TIMES tomorrow.

Postponed.

The firemen's reception, which was to have been held New Year's day, has been postponed on account of the death of ex-Foreman D. F. Fee.

For Depositors.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Co. has opened a private bank at the corner of Government and Broughton streets. The new institution announces that it will pay 5 per cent. interest on deposits.

Too Large a Stock.

Lange & Co.'s eastern agent, through a mistake, sent them more goods than they ordered. Not having room to display or to store the surplus amount of goods on hand, they will sell them for almost cost for the next two weeks, so as to dispose of them as quickly as possible. n26-1m

Requium Mass.

Members of Y.M.I., No. 85, will meet to-morrow morning to attend High Mass, which will be celebrated at St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral. The services will be held at the request of Segher's Council for the repose of the soul of their late brother David F. Fee. Service will commence at 10:30 o'clock.

This Evening.

The members of the Sir Wm. Wallace Society has disposed of a large number of tickets for the concert and ball to be held by them this evening and Philharmonic hall will be made to ring with the laughter of the large throng who will attend. A good programme has been prepared for the concert and good music will be supplied for the dancing.

Watch-Night Services.

The Epworth league of the Pandora street and Gorge road Methodist churches will receive their friends and all who wish to attend at the Y.M.C.A. hall this evening. After a good time has been had those assembled will adjourn to the Pandora street Methodist church to attend the watch-night services to be held from 10:30 till 12 o'clock.

The Same Party.

H. Reece, the young man who was given 24 hours to leave town by the police magistrate yesterday, is the same person who some time ago was arrested on board the China steamer while on his way to China in place of a defaulter. He missed the trip and has been in Tacoma ever since, but to judge from the low state of his finances he has not been doing very well.

A Painful Accident.

The sidewalk just outside Assembly Hall was the cause of a very painful accident to a lady named Mrs. W. Smith last night. She was walking along in the dark when she fell down between the sidewalk and the building, receiving a bad shaking up. The place is an awkward one and a little fence should be put up before a more serious accident occurs.

Sunday School Social.

The children in the western portion of the city, that is those who are members of the Victoria West Methodist Sunday school, gathered around a Christmas tree in the school-room last evening and enjoyed themselves until their eyes began to blink. The church had been prettily decorated and after the children had emptied the large tree a varied programme was presented, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

Acting Strangely.

The Chinaman who attempted to suicide yesterday has been acting very strangely at the hospital, notwithstanding the critical condition in which he has placed himself. The authorities wanted to know from Dr. Milne last night what they should do with him, but he could suggest nothing beyond keeping him there. He is evidently suffering from an acute form of insanity or mania. To-day he was living, but that is all.

Increased Interest.

The Bank of British North America announces an increase of interest to 4 per cent. per annum, the money to remain for a period of not less than three months. Holders of 3 per cent. receipts who desire to avail themselves of the higher rate of interest can have their receipts exchanged at the office. The bank still continues to issue 3 per cent. receipts, the money to remain on deposit for not less than thirty days in order to bear interest. This competes with the Government savings bank, and it is thought will have the effect of raising the interest allowed by that institution.

Change in Teachers.

The board of school trustees met in the city hall last evening and made the following changes in the teaching staff:

Miss Withrow, promoted from seventh division of the boys' school to sixth, vice Miss F. C. Fraser (resigned.)

Miss Kermode, promoted from eighth to seventh division, vice Miss Withrow.

Miss Grace L. Fawcett, promoted from monitress, Spring Ridge ward school, to eighth division boys' school.

Miss O. Northcott, transferred from Hillside ward to Spring Ridge, and Miss Isabel F. Barron appointed as monitress of Hillside ward.

Guessing Match.

To induce cash trade, Lange & Co., will have another guessing match this year. The gifts given are very elegant and valuable. There will be nine presents.

1st prize—Gent's Gold Watch.
2nd " —Gent's Diamond Ring.
3rd " —Lady's Gold Watch.
4th " —A Silver Tea Set, 4 pieces, engraved.
5th " —A Silver Tea Set, 4 pieces, plain.
6th " —Diamond Scarf Pin.
7th " —Silver Water Pitcher.
8th " —Silver Jewel Case.
9th " —Spoon Holder and ½ doz. Teaspoons.

The nearest guess to the number of shot in the bottle now on view in our store will receive 1st prize; second nearest 2nd prize and so on. One guess will be allowed for every $5 worth of goods purchased. The shot will be counted by a disinterested committee of three on New Year's day, when the prizes will be awarded.

THE STEAMER MASCOTTE.

Though Not a Handsome Craft, She is a Very Useful One.

The steamer Mascotte of this port has no pretensions to be a beautiful looking craft, but her utility is not less because her lines are not an imitation of those of the swift mail steamer. The Mascotte is, correctly speaking, a steam scow, decked in and fitted up very completely with a heavy steam crane, and propelled by a pair of engines actuating twin screws.

She was built last spring at the Star Yard, her engines and hoisting machinery being put in by Spratt & Gray. Originally she was intended for the granite trade, her owners, Messrs. Dexter & Prevost, being interested in the Nelson Island quarry. She has done splendid service since her start in that trade, her strength and good carrying capacity making her a fit boat for the business. She can carry 300 tons on a very moderate consumption of coal, and keep up a very fair rate of speed. Beside the work of stone carrying, the Mascotte has been engaged in the coal trade, and during the late heavy gales was about the only local craft that kept at work, thus proving herself a good sea boat.

Her present owner, Mr. J. C. Prevost, who has bought out Capt. Dexter, has had the deck cabins fitted up very nicely, even better than many passenger boats, though she does not carry passengers. The rooms so fitted are for the owner's use when he takes a trip, and are quite luxurious. A large bath room, sitting and dining-room makes life on the Mascotte very pleasant, while a well set table and a good cook appeal to the senses of the inner man.

The crew's quarters on the steamer are also very comfortable, and in all respects the Mascotte is a vessel with which no fault could be found as a cargo carrier. Capt. McCroskie and Engineer Goddyn both understand their business well, and Mr. Prevost will no doubt find the Mascotte a profitable investment in the future, as her first six months have been.

THEIR ANNUAL TREAT.

The Foresters and Their Families in Assembly Hall.

The old policy of allowing the children to have their own way when enjoying themselves was carried out in Assembly Hall last evening, and that popular amusement resort looked brighter than it ever did before. Messrs. E. E. Johnson, Geo. Wilby and Wm. Jones had been there all afternoon, and with evergreens, flags and bannerettes, made the assembly look cheerful. The large banner of Vancouver Quadra lodge was hung right in front of the entrance, and over the entrance of the supper room was the royal standard.

The first thing for the Foresters last night was to make these 600 or more children in Assembly Hall enjoy themselves to their hearts' content, and the first, like all the parts, was eminently successful. Mr. T. B. Norgate started the ball rolling by amusing the children with a magic lantern exhibition, which made the little ones yell with delight. And then the eatables, with tea and coffee, were passed around, old Santa Claus taking part in these proceedings, making the happy throng of youngsters scamper around the hall with joy. The two large Christmas trees which had been so wistfully eyed during the evening were then disgorged, and for over two hours the Foresters were busy handing the presents around. Everything had been carefully arranged, and every little one in the building seemed thoroughly delighted with what he or she got. Some little tots with dolls almost as large as themselves proudly showed their prizes to those present, while boys and girls with tin whistles made their presence known.

The benches and chairs were then put to one side, brooms brought into use, the floor chalked and the mass of men, women and children dwindled down to about 100 couple who spent their time until the small hours of this morning in dancing to the music of Prof. Sharpe and the Bantley family. The gentlemen principally active in bringing the annual affair to a successful termination were E. J. and H. L. Salmon, H. Waller, J. Marsh, H. A. Levin, R. Godding, T. B. Norgate and E. E. Johnson and they were ably assisted by every member of the order. H. A. Levin, G. Cavin, J. H. Walker and E. E. Johnson acted as floor managers. The whole affair passed off without a hitch and all who attended are a unit in pronouncing it a grand success.

For bronchitis and asthma use Langley's Balsam of Aniseed.

A Big Thing.

The Union Pacific is selling round trip tickets, good for six months from date of sale, with four side trips, giving a choice of routes through the finest scenery on the continent. Vestibuled through trains, magnificent Pullman sleeping and dining cars; free tourist sleeping and reclining chair cars. Tickets to all points east, north and south. Call on or address Morris J. Bissell, 100 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Diamond Palace.

Mr. A. A. Clayton, who recently purchased Mr. W. H. Pennock's interest in the jewelry business of Pennock & Clayton, has re-christened the store, and it is now known as the "Diamond Palace." A large and varied stock of holiday goods is displayed, and none but skillful and competent workmen are employed in the manufacturing and repair department. Chronometers cleaned and rated a speciality. Mr. Clayton guarantees satisfaction to all customers. dec30-1m

Silk Again Remanded.

The case of Joseph Silk, charged with being an accessory before the fact, in the Fee murder case was called this morning, but the Attorney General not appearing, the case was remanded until Saturday, after his honor had informed the court that he had had enough of the case and he would not try it.

Mr. Wilson—I'll venture to say that they will never proceed in the case; its just a scheme to keep the man in jail until the Assizes.

Two drunks, the only other prisoners in the dock, paid the usual fine and the court adjourned until Friday.

Baby Buggies, the finest and largest assortment in the city at low prices, from $9.50 up, at J. Sehl's 66 Government street

The Westside

During the Holidays Do Not Fail To See Our

CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEFS

The Newest, Prettiest and Most Varied Stock in Victoria. N. B.—With every $2 00 worth of Handkerchiefs we give a Beautiful

INLAID JAPANESE BOX

GLOVES in Silk, Cashmere, Kid, Swede and Calf, Lined and Unlined.

The Well-known Westside Gloves, and also the Alexandre, we are selling at the Usual Prices, **$1.25 and $1.50**

During the Holidays we are giving with every $3.00 purchase of Gloves a Very

HANDSOME GLOVE BOX

These inducements are merely offered during the Holidays.

THE WESTSIDE for Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs

J. Hutcheson & Co., 70 Gov't St.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF Have just received, ex "Brodick Bay," a large consignment of the celebrated

LLOYD & LLOYD L&L

GAS AND WATER TUBING, Black and Galvanized.

mar19 Corner Broad and Yates Streets, Victoria. P. O. Box 86.

THIRD WEEK

—OF—

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF C. & J. ALLEN'S STOCK OF

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS

Watches and Silverware.

The Largest and Best Stock in the Dominion. The Grandest Sale ever held in Victoria. Hundreds of buyers daily attend this great sale. Fair dealing and fine goods, sold honestly without reserve to the highest bidders, appeal to the common sense of an intelligent public.

Sales every day at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon and 8 in the Evening, at the New Turner Block, opposite Driard Hotel, Douglas street.

All goods sold subject to the approval of buyers after purchase.

J. S. COOLICAN, Auctioneer.

T. G. RAYNER, REAL ESTATE and FINANCIAL BROKER

CITY LOTS, ACRE LOTS AND WATER FRONT LOTS

IN VICTORIA WEST, FOWL BAY AND WEST BAY,

je 12 **And a Complete List of First-Class Properties to Suit Investors.**

PENDRAY'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

is the Purest and Quickest Washing Powder known. Ask your Grocer for it.

ONE POUND PACKAGE 20 CTS., OR 3 FOR 50 CTS.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE, REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following is the weather report, compiled by Mr. F. C. Gamble, C. E., for the 24 hours ending at 1 p.m. to-day.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 31, 1890.

	Thermter	Barometer	Wind.	Remarks.
30				
1 p.m	45.0	29.67	N N W	Cloudy
6 p.m	43.0	29.75	W	Overcast
10 p.m	45.0	29.83	"	Cloudy
31				
6 a.m	40.0	29.80	S E	Cloudy
1 p.m	44.0	29.72	N E	"

Temperature—Highest, 45; lowest, 39.

SOME STATISTICS.

The Value of the Northwest Coast and Fraser River Fisheries.

The northwest of the Mainland has contributed to the exports of the province this year:

Salmon, 452,048 cases at $4.25 per case	$221,204
Furs and skins	20,000
Fish oil	4,000
Total	$245,204

The output of salmon on the Fraser river for the year 1890 in cases is 234,731, at $4.25 per case equals $997,606.75.

The grand total of the salmon output in cases, for the year past is 399,912.

The salmon industry in British Columbia is one that is deserving of the most earnest attention of the Dominion Government, as it is evident that the existing rules are not such as are fair and equitable to those engaged in packing that excellent fish. The rules militate against parties who have invested their money in plant and general appliances and ought to be amended.

THE GOLD YIELD.

Output of Our Alluvial Mines for the Year 1890—A Decrease.

The following is the amount of gold shipped out of the Province by Wells, Fargo & Co., who handle all that business during the year closing to-day:

January	$36,515.28
February	8,933.74
March	15,302.87
April	22,261.14
May	30,189.12
June	25,507.17
July	31,294.99
August	49,270.16
September	62,047.34
October	47,260.17
November	50,479.28
December	32,816.73
Total	$411,877.99

The Minister of Mines has always added to the authentic record of the express company, one-third of the annual shipments, that being considered a fair estimate of the quantity of gold that is sent out of the country directly by miners and gold-buyers. For the purposes of comparison, we reproduce from the last Government report the official returns for the previous six years:

1884	736,165	1887	693,709
1885	713,738	1888	616,731
1886	903,657	1889	588,923

From these figures it will be seen that the decline in the yield of our "diggings" still continues. The output for the present year—$411,877.99 is the smallest in our history since 1858, the year of the discovery.

INLAND REVENUE.

The Collections in Victoria District for the Past Six Months.

The prohibitionist, who sees "sermons in stones," can draw a powerful argument from the records of the Inland Revenue department. So may the political economist and the editor, when they wish to prove that the times are good. Men spend money more freely at the shrine of Bacchus when they have plenty of it. Were hard times to come, we fancy the Inland Revenue officials would have their ranks thinned, for their occupation would be partially gone and some of them would go after it. This, of course, would be due to the enforced economy of our citizens and not to any lapse on the part of the officials. The following returns show the collections from Inland Revenue sources for this district for the past six months. Since that time the returns for the Mainland are not received in the Victoria office, so that the following figures have exclusive reference to Vancouver Island:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COLLECTIONS IN THE INLAND REVENUE DIVISION OF VICTORIA JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1890.

1890	Licenses	SPIRITS. Proof Gals.	SPIRITS. Duty	MALT. lbs.	MALT. Duty	TOBACCO. lbs.	TOBACCO. Duty	CIGARS. No.	CIGARS. Duty	PATENT MEDICINE. Imp. Gals.	PATENT MEDICINE. Duty	Total
July	$ 1255 00	978 94	1587 29	125,011	1210 14	7,006	1051 00	127,875	767 25	5591 17	65 00	6,657 39
Aug	"	3038 56	3004 12	165,505	1653 05	3884	776 80	130,025	834 15	10,155 63	125 00	7,394 71
Sept	"	2466 70	3205 46	107,619	1076 19	11,686	2293 76	136,500	839 00	37,446 88	212 30	7,626 93
Oct	"	4358 04	4720 30	91,259	912 30	8,728	1747 00	139,540	837 15	13,142 71	159 40	10,556 98
Nov	50 00	4621 36	6012 80	107,033	1070 30	2170	434 00	137,150	822 90	8,223 06	495 00	8,780 96
Dec	"	3766 70	4811 21	85,005	850 50	3210	642 00	207,500	1245 00	14,216 00	157 50	7,7[illegible] 00
Total	$ 1305 00	19,235 30	23,319 38	682,432	6773 28	35,704	7,145 76	878,590	5,345 45	89,775 38	1,213 20	48,268 00

NOTE.—This comprises the collections during six months ending Dec. 31, 1890, of Victoria Division (Vancouver Island) previous to this June, up to 2:30 p.m. Dec. 31, 1890.

Special this Week.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Eastern and Olympian Oysters, well cooked meals as usual, prompt attendance and moderate prices. Steitz's Restaurant, 54 Yates street.

If you have a Cold, use Langley's Balsam of Aniseed.

$3.00 ULSTERS. $3.00 ULSTERS.

The remaining stock of ladies' and children's tweed ulsters are all reduced in price. A really beautiful ulster for $3.00. Lansdowne House, Yates street.

JOHN PARTRIDGE.

Law Society Meeting.

A general meeting of the Law Society was held to-day, when various matters of interest pertaining to the profession were discussed.

Congratulations.

Alderman Smith has to-day turned the corner of 52 years. He doesn't look it, but he is, and he is running for James Bay ward with a fair field before them.

Train Delayed.

A small rock slide on the E. & N. railway near the tunnel caused a delay to the southbound train of over an hour. The track was slightly shifted out. No serious damage resulted.

Now For It.

This will be a grand night at the Turner Block, opposite Driard Hotel. The other car load of the Allen stock of Silverware has arrived, and the auction sale to-night will be a boomer. Go and take it in.

Still Another.

Mr. John Teague, architect, calls for tenders for a three-storey brick and stone building, with basement, to be erected at Salmon's corner. It will have plate glass front, tesselated floor, furnished with hydraulic elevator and heated by steam. If the present weather would last work would be commenced forthwith.

Work Commenced.

Messrs. Elford & Smith commenced this morning to lay the foundation for R. T. Williams' new four-story block on Broad street. When completed the structure will be one of the highest and best fitted buildings in the city. The foundation is being laid very low so that when a system of sewerage has been put down a deep basement can be obtained.

Law Courts Dull.

The law courts are phenomenally dull just now, owing chiefly to the holidays. To-day there were only two summons cases before the Chamber Court. In the Summary Jurisdiction Court the man Ed. Jeffrey was brought before Mr. Justice Walkem to elect whether he should be tried before a jury or under the Speedy Trials Act. He chose the latter, the time having been fixed for Monday next.

The Need of a School House.

The residents of New Wellington, Northfield, says the Free Press, are sadly in need of a school in that vicinity, the children at the present time being compelled to journey as far as East Wellington in order to attend school. If the residents of New Wellington would draw up a petition and get the members of the city and district to endorse it, then forward it to the Educational department, they would probably obtain the desired school.

Musical Tribute to the Old Year.

To-night the Swedish Nightingales will give their farewell concert, assisted by Mr. Melvin R. Day, the popular humorist. They will present a special programme, which is sure to be heartily enjoyed, and as the entertainment is over at 10:15 it will give patrons an opportunity of seeing them first, and dance afterwards if so disposed. This is their first visit to Victoria, but judging by their reception on Monday, it is to be hoped not their last.

Criminal Returns.

The police returns for the past month show the following cases: Assault, 5; murder, 1; infraction of the city by-laws, 6; drunks, 36; fighting, 2; frequenting houses of illfame, 3; gambling, 3; highway robbery, 1; inmate of house of illfame, 1; indecent exposure, 1; keeping a house of illfame, 2; larceny, 5; for lodgings, 2; necessary witnesses, 3; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1; possession of intoxicants, 1; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 2; using threatening language, 1; of unsound mind, 3; vagrancy, 3; burglary, 1.

A Modern Miracle.

Mr. D. E. Campbell's friends, and their number is very large, will be glad to learn that he is still alive. If they visit his store they will be surprised that he is still in the flesh, but a providential something watched over and saved him last evening when a pair of runaway horses attached to a heavy truck came crashing through his store window, and threatening the wholesale wreck of everything. Mr. Campbell was leaning with his back to the Douglas street window about six o'clock, talking to a friend. It was dark at the time outside. A terrific, rumbling noise was heard and immediately the head of a much frightened horse removed a pane of glass and came into the store, preceded by the centre pole of a large truck which came through the other pane and sent a glass show case over to the other side of the store. The other horse had run on the outside of the post upholding the verandah and smashed it; the wagon ran up against the doorway and tore the brick work to pieces. Had Mr. Campbell's store not intercepted the furious animals they would have pursued their course into the grocery store on the opposite corner. Mr. Campbell saw the pole shoot past him and he immediately made a bound over it, sustaining only a slight scratch about the shoulder. Mr. Bainbridge, who was also present, escaped altogether. To-day the damage to the outside of the store was repaired, but strange to say there was hardly a thing broken inside. The large iron ring from the end of the pole, weighing about four or five pounds, was found reposing on one of the glass cases.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes).

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL (House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

CASSIAR PRODUCTS.

The Value of the Gold, Salmon and Other Products for 1890.

The following are the products of the district of Cassiar for the year 1890:

Salmon, 113,133 cases at 4.25 per case	$ 490,915
Gold	60,000
Furs and skins	85,000
Fish oil	60,000
700 bbls. salted salmon at $7	4,900
Total	$700,815

During the last year much has been done by several San Francisco companies in the development of hydraulic mining on the Stikeen and its branches, the result of which goes to prove that in the near future this will be a most important industry in the northern district.

SMASHED TO SPLINTERS.

The Crew of the Schooner Dare Arrived Here Safely—Everything Lost.

The crew of the three-mastered schooner which was reported wrecked by Indians who came in from Bonilla point yesterday, arrived in this morning in a canoe. The wrecked schooner proved to be the three-masted schooner Dare, Capt. Perry, 348 tons, belonging to the Simpson Lumber Company, of San Francisco. Capt. Perry was seen by a TIMES reporter as soon as he got in. He is a young man and feels his loss very keenly. They were on their way from San Francisco to Tacoma, and had been out 12 days. She was light and was blown on the reef between Cape Beale and Bonilla point at 2 a. m. on the 20th inst. during the progress of a heavy S.E. wind. Her mast fell when she struck the third time, but the crew stayed by her and did their best until the captain saw that all efforts to save her were futile. Seven hours after striking she was in splinters and the remains of what a few hours before was a staunch schooner were being blown around by the angry winds. The boats were washed off shortly after she struck and the only thing left for the crew to make land on was the centre board of the case. They all huddled on to that and after a rough passage reached dry land which is about a quarter of a mile from the reef where the schooner struck. She was manned by a crew of eight men, who, with Capt. Perry were hospitably taken care of by the Indians. For the first two days, rations were scarce so the men went to where the Government are building a life-saving station and stayed with the telephone agent who did all he could for the shipwrecked crew, until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when in the face of a biting snow storm they left for this city, making port as above stated this morning. The men all look hale and hearty, not one of them being hurt although timbers were flying after the schooner struck. They have not suffered in the least from exposure although a good square meal was a treat. Everything but what the men had on their backs was lost and as the captain says hardly a toothpick was left of the schooner.

Consul Meyers was called upon, and as usual he is doing everything in his power for the men. He is also arranging for sending them either to San Francisco or to some Sound port.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

The steamer Alberni returned from Alberni yesterday.

The schooner Lottie brought down 25 tons of feed from Boundary Bay for R. Baker.

The steamer Wellington passed down for San Francisco last evening with a cargo of Wellington coal.

The steamer Michigan left Portland this morning with a big load of general merchandize for Victoria merchants.

The steamer Emma, which was floated yesterday, contains a large quantity of water. She will be pumped out to-day, though, and put under repair.

The new steamer City of Seattle is expected over to-morrow evening, in place of the Kingston, with Captain Roberts in command. The Kingston will be placed in the dry dock for an overhauling as soon as the Costa Rica comes out.

A NEW AUCTION STORE.

$20,000 Worth of Goods to Be Sold Without Reserve.

Having received the above consignment of goods, I will sell at auction every night, beginning on Saturday night, January 3rd, 1891, and will continue until all is sold. Stock is now open for inspection and private sale, at 74 Yates street.

J. MYERS, Auctioneer.

dec30-jan3

More Coal.

The New Vancouver Coal Company have just completed the sinking of their new shaft at New Wellington, and will commence on a third shortly. The bore on Protection Island has also been completed, and now Messrs. Robins and Rosenfeld are turning their attention to exals Island, and they have left for that place to find a suitable spot to put down the bore.

Mortality Statistics.

The month just closed has witnessed the reception into the silent city at Ross Bay of sixteen persons. Of these interments, thirteen were white people, and three Chinese. Two met their death by violence and one by accident. Three were under five years. Comparing this with last December, precisely the same number is found, as against twenty-two in the year 1888.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Merchants Luncheon.

From 11:30 until 2 o'clock and Lowenbrau at the Bank Exchange.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1887.*

NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, hawks, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

R. F. VERRINDER, M. D., D. D. S.

SPECIALIST FOR DISEASES AND SURGERY of the Mouth, Jaws, Face, Teeth and associate parts. Natural teeth restored by Implantation where they have been extracted. Crown and Bridge work attached to otherwise useless roots avoiding necessity and inconvenience of wearing plates. Calls made at residence when required. f 035-tf

Office 73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to noon Saturday, 17th January, for the erection of a three story and basement brick building, facing northwest corner of Government and Yates streets.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

de30-td [Colonist copy]

A Happy New Year

You wish it. We work for it. Work with us and

HUSTLE FOR HAPPINESS

and you'll get there. Happiness is not a wild weed, but a cultivated plant. You

Can't Get Bargains

in the first store you come to. We have 'em, but we cultivate them. Examine, compare, test our goods, and you'll

TRADE WITH

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THE CASH CLOTHIER

55 JOHNSON ST.

WINNING NUMBERS

— IN —

RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO'S

ANNUAL DRAWING.

1399	233	1604
1832	3942	1226
2527	143	3758
4657	3547	860
3207	372	1092
3002	3262	4866
3912	3437	2276
1352	4992	3316
43	2561	1137
2289	3570	4436
500	2667	3926
3077	3333	2614
1584	2036	3045
35	554	2707
363	2767	4336
359	2337	4022
743	1306	

TOBACCONISTS!

A FORTUNE.

Wishing to retire from business after thirty years in the Tobacco line, twenty-five years of the above time in the "Adelphi Corner," my stock and Good-will is for sale. Without you have $2000 in cash you need not apply.

FRANK CAMPBELL.

de4-1m

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

WILL SAIL ON

Thursday Evening, January 1st,

AT 7 P. M.,

From Johnson's Wharf for Fort Simpson and way ports.

For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN, 115 Government street.

dec27-td

For Xmas and New Year's PRESENTS.

Hyacinth Glasses in great variety and highly ornamental designs.

Fancy Flower Pots.

Flowering Plants and Cut Flowers.

Also Holly for decorating.

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We Cordially Invite the Public to Inspect Our

FINE HOLIDAY DISPLAY

Davidson Bros.,

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Men's, Youths' Boys' and Children's

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city. Every Coat a Bargain.

W. J. JEFFREE

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E. G. PRIOR & CO.

—VICTORIA, B. C.—

Gilpin and Buford Sulky Plows, Prairie Queen Breaking Plows

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WHIPPLE WHEEL, ACME AND DISC HARROWS.

Hoosier Seed Drills, Pacific Seeders, Chatham Fanning Mills, Minneapolis Grain Cleaners.

Largest Assortment of Plows and Harrows IN THE PROVINCE.

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The Largest and Most Attractive Show of

CHRISTMAS GOODS

in the City will be on exhibition every evening during Christmas week till 10 p.m. The Ladies all pronounce

JOHN WEILER'S

show the grandest in the city; 40,000 square feet of floor room completely covered with elegant and useful articles. Everybody welcome. We will be pleased to see you at 51 to 55 FORT STREET.

Real Estate.

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Interest and Rents Collected and Returns Made Promptly.

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CHAPTER I.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS GO IN SEARCH OF ADVENTURES.

Twelve-year-old Arthur Dale Dustin did not look in the least like a Prince, that bright September afternoon, sitting on the topmost rail of the zig-zag fence. As he dangled his brown legs idly, he wistfully watched his cousins at the play in which they would not allow him to join. He loved to play as dearly as any other twelve-year-old boy; but somehow or other he was always left out of their games by the boisterous crew of little Dustins whom he called cousins. He tried his best to like what they liked, and to be one with them, but something always seemed to happen to prevent.

Once, when they all went down to see the well that his uncle John Dustin was drilling deep into the earth with the hope of striking oil, they found the men away, and for a few minutes had the place to themselves. Thereupon Cousin Dick, who was two years older than Arthur, climbed up the derrick, and, watching his chance, sprang on the end of the great walking beam that was working slowly up and down with ponderous strokes. Here he rode on the back of his mighty wooden steed for a few seconds, while the other children shouted and clapped their hands with admiration.

Then Dick came down and dared Arthur to perform the same feat; but the boy held back. He was not afraid, not a bit of it; and even if he had been he would gladly have done any thing Dick dared do, merely to win his good will and that of the others. But his Uncle John had forbidden them even to go near the derrick or the engine unless he was there to look after them. The others seemed to have forgotten this, but Arthur remembered it, and so refused to ride on the walking beam because it would be an act of disobedience. Then Cousin Dick sneered at him and called him a "'fraid-cat," and all the others, except tender-hearted, freckle-faced little Cynthia, took up the cry and shouted: "'Fraid-cat! 'Fraid-cat!" as they crowded around him and pushed him into the derrick.

Just then Uncle John returned and the others ran away, leaving poor Arthur, looking very confused and red in the face, standing in the middle of the derrick floor. Then, when his uncle in a stern voice asked him what he was doing in that place which he had been strictly forbidden to enter, Arthur hung his head and would not say any thing; for he was too brave a lad to be a "tell-tale," and too honest to tell a lie. So his Uncle John said that he was a naughty boy who had led the other children into mischief, and that he might go right home and get into bed, and stay there for the rest of the day as a punishment.

Poor Arthur obeyed, and as he walked slowly towards the only place in the world he could call home, great tears rolled down his cheeks. When the other children, who were hiding in the bushes, saw them they called out "Cry-baby! Cry-baby!" Only little Cynthia ran out and put her arms about his neck and said she was sorry; but Dick pulled her roughly away.

Another time, when Cynthia asked Arthur to build a house for her dolls under the roots of a great tree that had blown down just on the edge of the woods back of the house, he, being an

A BIG NEWFOUNDLAND DOG CAME DASHING DIRECTLY TOWARDS THEM.

obliging little soul, consented at once to do so. Under the huge mass of roots and earth they played happily enough at making believe it was a cave, and Cynthia was radiant with delight over the beautiful time they were having. For a little while Arthur experienced the novel feeling of being perfectly happy. Then, all of a sudden, a shower of earth and gravel came rattling down on them from above, and with it came a mocking chorus of: "Girl-boy! Girl-boy! Look at the girl-boy playing with dolls!" and little Cynthia began to cry over the ruin of her beautiful baby-house.

Upon this, with a quick blaze of indignation, Arthur picked up a bit of stick and flung it with all his strength at the tormentors who had brought tears to his little cousin's eyes. It was aimed at nobody in particular, but it happened to strike Dick on the cheek and make a slight cut, from which the blood flowed. Thereupon the big boy ran crying home to his mother and told her that Arthur had struck him with a stick, in proof of which he showed his bloody face. Then Mrs. Dustin, who always acted upon the impulse of the moment, took down the apple switch from over the mantel-piece, and gave her nephew a whipping which, she said, would be a lesson to him. Poor little Cynthia tried to explain how it had all happened, but her mother had no time to listen and only told her and the other children to come away from that bad boy and not go near him again that day.

Some days after this, when all the others had gone on a fishing expedition, upon which they had refused to let Arthur and Cynthia accompany them, the boy proposed a beautiful plan to his little cousin. He remembered his fairy tales his own dear mother used to read to him and now he said:

"Let us make believe we are a prince and princess, Cynthia, and go out into the world in search of adventures."

Cynthia had not the remotest idea of what was meant by "adventures," but she was willing to agree to any thing that Arthur might propose.

So the two children set forth, and nobody noticed them as they went out of the front gate and walked, hand in hand, down the dusty road.

They had not gone far before they discovered a poor little robin just learning to fly, that had fallen into a ditch by the roadside, where, in a few minutes more, he would have been drowned. Of course, they rescued him, and, while the old mother and father birds flew about them, uttering cries of distress and begging them not to hurt their baby, Cynthia dried his wings and carefully wiped the mud from his downy feathers with her pinafore. Then Arthur climbed over a fence and gently placed the little trembling thing down in the soft grass on the other side.

Next they found a yellow butterfly whose pretty wings were all tangled in a spider's web. Of course, they set him free, and had the pleasure of seeing him flutter joyously away. Arthur said these were beautiful adventures, and both the children looked eagerly forward to finding some more, but they walked nearly a mile, and were becoming very hot and tired before they met with another.

ON THE FLY LEAF SHE WROTE WITH A TINY GOLD PENCIL.

All of a sudden, as they were passing a cottage by the roadside, they were startled by a deep, loud bark, and turning, they saw a big Newfoundland dog bound over the front fence and come dashing directly toward them. Now, while Arthur was very fond of dogs that he was acquainted with, he was also very much afraid of strange dogs, especially big ones, and his first impulse upon this occasion was to run away. Then he remembered that he was a prince and that princes were always brave. So he told Cynthia to run as fast as she could and hide in the bushes. As she did this the brave little fellow turned a bold front, though he was trembling in every limb, toward the enemy. The next instant the big dog sprang upon him, threw him down, rolled him in the dust, and then stood over him, wagging a bushy tail and barking with delight at what he had done.

Arthur, who thought he was certainly to be killed, shut his eyes and for nearly a minute lay perfectly still. He opened them on hearing a tramping of hoofs, a jingling of harness and a loud "Whoa!" Then, no longer seeing the dog, he quickly scrambled to his feet. He was right under the noses of a pair of splendid horses, and behind them was a fine carriage, from which a beautiful lady was just stepping.

"Why, little boy," she said, as she took Arthur's hand, and led him away from in front of the horses, "don't you know that you came very near being run over? and that it is dangerous to be playing out here in the middle of the road? Now run into the house, and ask your mother to brush your clothes, and don't ever do so again."

"But I don't live here," said Arthur, lifting his dust-covered little face to the gracious one bent down to him. "I live a long way off, and I'm a Prince and Cynthy is a Princess, and we were looking for adventures, when a big dog knocked me down; but he didn't hurt Cynthia because I defended her, the same as princes do in the stories my own mamma used to read to me."

"So you are a Prince, are you?" laughed the lady. "Then you must be Prince Dusty. Well, if you will get into the carriage and show me the way I will take you home to your castle. But where is your Princess? What did you say her name was?"

"It is Cynthia," replied Arthur, "and there she comes now."

As he spoke poor terrified little Cynthia came timidly out from the bushes where she had been hiding and crying with fright for the last three minutes.

Then the beautiful lady took them both into the carriage and ordered the coachman to drive on, while she soothed and comforted the children and wiped Arthur's dusty little face with her own embroidered handkerchief.

She looked anxiously at him when he told her that his name was Arthur Dale Dustin, that his dearest mamma and papa were dead, and that he used to live in New York, but that now he lived with Cynthia's father and mother, who were his Uncle John and Aunt Nancy. She asked him several questions about himself, but always seemed to forget his name, and only called him "Prince Dusty."

When they reached the Dustin house she kissed both the children good-bye and gave Arthur a beautiful copy of Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales that she had in the carriage with her. On the fly leaf she wrote with a tiny gold pencil that hung from her watch-chain: "To Prince Dusty from his Fairy Godmother." Then she said she must hurry on and drove away, leaving the children standing by the roadside and staring after the carriage as long as the faintest cloud of dust from its wheels was visible.

As they turned slowly into the front gate and walked toward the house Arthur drew a long breath and said: "Cynthia, that is the very most beautiful adventure I ever heard of. It's beautiffuller even than the stories my own mamma used to tell, and I've got this lovely book to show that it is all true."

Poor Arthur was not allowed to enjoy the possession of his book very long, for his Aunt Nancy, who had been alarmed at the children's disappearance, and now gave them only bread and water for their dinner, took it from him and laid it on a high shelf, saying that it was altogether too handsome a book for a little boy to have.

Arthur begged and pleaded with tears in his eyes that he might be allowed to keep his book, claiming, justly, that it was his very own and had been given to him to do as he pleased with; but all to no purpose. His Aunty Nancy only said that she would give it to him when the proper time came; and then, adding that she was too busy now to be bothered with him, she bade him get out of the house, and not let her see him again before sun-down.

So the sensitive little chap walked slowly away, trying in vain to choke back the indignant sobs that would persist in making themselves heard, and feeling very bitterly the injustice of his Aunt Nancy's action. He longed for sympathy in this time of trial, and for some friendly ear into which he might pour his griefs. Even Cynthia's company was denied him, for she was seated in the kitchen under her mother's watchful eye, taking slow, awkward stitches in the patch-work, a square of which was her allotted task for each day.

"I'll find uncle Phin," said Arthur to himself, "and tell him all about it, and, perhaps, he will somehow find a way to get my book again, and then I'll ask him to take me away from here to some place where I can keep it always."

Somewhat cheered by having a definite purpose in view, the forlorn little fellow started across the fields toward a distant wood-lot, in which he knew his sympathizing old friend and adviser was at work.

Uncle Phin was a white-headed, simple-hearted old negro, who, some years before, had been a slave belonging to Colonel Arthur Dale, of Dalescourt, in Virginia. He had been the constant attendant, in her daily horseback rides, of the Colonel's only daughter, the lovely Virginia Dale, to whom her father had formally presented him, as a birthday gift, when she was fifteen years old.

Three years later the spirited girl, refusing to marry the man whom her father had selected for her, ran away with Richard Dustin, a young Northerner recently graduated from a New England university, who had accepted a professorship in one of the Virginia colleges. This marriage proved so terrible a disappointment to her father, that, in his anger, he declared he would never receive a communication from her, nor see her again, and he never did. The young couple, accompanied by the faithful Uncle Phin, went to New York. There their only child, a boy, named Arthur Dale, after the grandfather, who refused to recognize him, was born, and there they lived in the greatest happiness until the child was nearly eleven years old, when the beautiful young mother died, leaving Richard Dustin utterly heartbroken. Soon afterward he removed with his idolized boy and Uncle Phin, who had filled the position of nurse and constant protector to Arthur from infancy, to the home of his childhood, a little rocky farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

He had but one relative in the world, a brother who lived near one of the mushroom-like towns that sprang up during the early days of petroleum. When, a year after the death of his wife, Richard Dustin was also laid in the grave, it was in the family of this brother, John Dustin, that Arthur and Uncle Phin found a home.

Richard Dustin left no property save the rocky farm that was too poor even to support a mortgage. As his brother John had a large family, the new burdens now thrust upon him were not very warmly welcomed. In fact Mrs. Dustin strongly urged her husband not to receive them. She was Arthur's Aunt Nancy, a hard, unsympathetic over-worked woman who grudged every morsel of food that the new comers ate, and seemed to consider that every thing given to Arthur was just so much stolen from her own children.

Uncle Phin, it is true, worked hard and faithfully to do what he could toward earning the bread eaten by himself and his "lil marse," as he persisted in calling Arthur; but he was old and feeble, and the best that he could do did not amount to much. The scanty, but neat, city-made wardrobe that Arthur brought with him to his new home, had not been replenished by a single garment, and now the boy's clothes were shabby and outgrown to such a degree that his mother's heart would have ached could she have seen him.

Although he was a thoughtful, imaginative child, he was remarkably strong and active for his age. He had learned to read and write at his mother's knee, and his father had, during the last year of his life, found his only pleasure in planning and directing the boy's education. Arthur was therefore as far in advance of his cousins in this respect as he was in refinement and ideas of honor. He was so very different from them that though he tried hard to love them and make them love him, they, with the exception of little Cynthia, to whom he was an ideal of perfection, united in cordially disliking him.

This dislike was shown in every possible way, and resulted in many a heart-ache, and many an unjust punishment to the lonely orphan boy. Many a night he slipped from his little cot bed in the back shed, and, creeping to where Uncle Phin slept in a hay-mow in the barn, poured his troubles with bitter tears into the sympathetic ears of the old negro.

Then the faithful soul, would open wide his arms, and, nestling the fair head of his "lil marse" against his broad bosom, would soothe and comfort him with gentle croonings and quaint

WOULD COMFORT AND SOOTHE HIM WITH QUAINT, QUAVERY PLANTATION MELODIES.

quavering plantation melodies. His singing was always accompanied by a slow rocking motion of the body, and finally the blue, tear-swollen eyes would close, and the boy would drop off into a sleep full of beautiful dreams in which he always saw his own dear father and mother. Then Uncle Phin's frosted head would droop lower and lower, until he too was asleep and dreaming of his long-ago cabin home under the magnolia trees of old Virginia. Thus these two would comfort each other until morning.

Now, choking with a sense of injustice and wrong at the hands of his Aunt Nancy, little Prince Dusty fled across the fields in search of this friend. He was filled with the determination to beg Uncle Phin to take him away from that hated place, to some other where they might live happily together for always and always.

CHAPTER II.

A GALLANT RESCUE AND ITS UNJUST REWARD.

Besides Uncle Phin Arthur had another friend. This was Brace Barlow, a torpedo-man, whose business it was to shoot oil wells, but who had worked for Mr. John Dustin when Arthur first came there to live. He and the lonely boy had taken a great liking to each other. Now, as the latter walked along the road toward the place where Uncle Phin was at work, thinking intently of his own griefs and trials, he was aroused by a cheery: "Halloo! Arthur, boy!" behind him. Turning quickly he saw his

HOLD THE SHELL, BRACE, THE ROPE'S BREAKING.

friend, the torpedo-man, driving a light wagon and laughing at him.

"'Fraid you're getting old and deaf, Arthur," said Brace Barlow. "Could have run over you without half trying."

"Oh, Brace!" cried the boy, forgetting his troubles and his errand in a moment, "can't I go with you?"

"Well, I don't know why not," was the reply. "I'm only going out a few miles to shoot a well; and if you aren't afraid of nitro-glycerine I guess you can come."

Of course, Arthur was not afraid, and would not have acknowledged it even if he had been. So he clambered into the wagon beside his friend, and rode away as cheerfully as though there were not nearly two hundred pounds of the deadly explosive stowed under the wagon seat.

At the well, which was to have a torpedo exploded at its very bottom, a thousand feet underground, to stimulate its sluggish flow of oil, Arthur eagerly watched his friend's operations. They two were alone in the derrick, for none of the men would have any thing to do with nitro-glycerine, and so Brace, who needed some assistance, was glad to have that of the bright, careful boy who so willingly offered his services.

A long, tin tube, that they had brought with them, was hung in the mouth of the well by a stout cord that ran over a pulley above it and down to an iron reel attached to one of the derrick posts. When it was in position Brace began to pour glycerine into it from the square, two-quart can that had been stowed under the wagon-seat, while Arthur looked on with breathless interest. The long tube was almost full, and a weight of nearly two hundred pounds hung from the cord

when a slight, almost inaudible snap, caused Arthur to look up.

Something, perhaps a jagged bit of iron in the pulley, had cut the cord half in two, and the rapidly increasing weight that it was made to bear, was untwisting and parting its remaining strands. It was the snapping of one of these that attracted Arthur's attention. A moment later the cord would have given way. The torpedo would have plunged into the well and would probably have exploded from concussion with the iron casing before it had dropped many feet. With such an explosion both Brace and Arthur would instantly have been blown into unrecognizable fragments.

"Hold the shell, Brace!" cried the boy, "the rope's breaking!"

The torpedo-man was quick to act in an emergency, for his life was made up of them; and, without hesitation, he did as directed. As the strain was thus taken from the cord, Arthur drew it down, cut it at the weak spot, tied the ends in a firm knot, and reeled it taut again. Then Brace rose from his stooping posture, and, not till then, did he realize what had happened. As he comprehended the situation he said quietly:

"You have just saved my life, Arthur, and I thank you for it."

Then he completed his task as though nothing had happened. Two minutes later the torpedo had been successfully exploded, and the friends were driving homeward talking over the incidents of the shot.

Brace set the boy down at a cross road not far from the Dustin House, and, bidding the torpedo-man good-night, the little fellow ran home, feeling happier than he had for weeks.

Though he hardly realized the full value of the service he had just rendered his friend, he was sure that he had been useful at a critical moment, he knew that he had been praised for what he had done; and he felt more manly than ever before.

It was growing dusk when he reached the front gate, where faithful little Cynthia was anxiously watching for him and wondering where he could be.

"Oh, Cynthia!" he cried as he drew near and saw her, "I've had such a good time. I've been well shooting with Brace Barlow, and I saw the rope just as it was going to break and told Brace, and he held the torpedo while I tied a knot in it, and he said I had saved his life, though I don't see exactly how, and the very minute I get grown up I'm going to be a well-shooter."

It was absolutely necessary for the enthusiastic little fellow to pour into some sympathetic ear the tale of what he had done. He had performed a brave act; and, in the first flush of his excitement, he longed to be praised for it, as we all do whenever we have done any thing that we consider especially good, or worthy of commendation. It is a reward of merit, to which all who have earned it are entitled, and to withhold just praise is as cruel as to extend unjust censure.

Cynthia would not have been guilty of any such unkindness. Her eyes opened wide as she listened to the tale her Prince told of his brave deeds. She was just catching her breath to tell him how splendid she thought them, when they were startled by the sound of a harsh voice calling:

"Arthur! Cynthia! Come into the house this minute, you naughty children, and don't stay out there breathing the night air."

"A boy must breathe some kind of air, Aunt Nancy, and when it is night time I don't see how he can help breathing night air," laughed Arthur, as he reached the house; for not even his aunt's harsh tones could, at once, dispel his good spirits.

"Don't tell me," answered Mrs. Dustin. "I say night air is poison, and I won't have you breathing it. Now, I suppose you think I don't know where you have been all the afternoon; but I do. You've been off with Brace Barlow, who ought to know better than to take you, shooting wells and trying to get yourself blown into mince-meat just to make more trouble for me. Yes, I know all about it, in spite of you sly ways. Now you may go right to bed, and not a morsel of supper shall you have this night, which may be it'll be a lesson that you will remember for one while any way."

Mr. John Dustin, who sat smoking his evening pipe by an open window, rarely interfered with his wife's management of the children; but now he spoke up, saying:

"That won't do, wife; you only gave the boy bread and water for his dinner, and it won't do to send him to bed without any supper. I believe in proper punishment, when it is deserved, as much as anybody; but when it comes to starving, that's quite another thing. It shall never be said that my brother Richard's only son was starved in his uncle's house. So give the boy his supper and plenty of it. Then you can send him to bed if you see fit."

Mrs. Dustin knew that when her husband spoke in this tone he meant to be obeyed; so, without a word, she set a plain but bountiful meal before Arthur. From a boy's experience of bread and water punishments, and supperless nights he was wise enough to eat heartily all that he possibly could, in spite of his heavy heart. He ate in silence, and for some time nobody else spoke; only Dick, who sat at the farther end of the room with the other children, chuckled and made faces behind Arthur's back for the benefit, and to the huge delight, of his companions. He was greatly pleased at the result of his tale-bearing; for it was he who, overhearing Arthur tell Cynthia that he had been well-shooting with Brace Barlow, had hurried to the house and repeated the information, with some picturesque additions of his own devising, to his mother.

Once, during the silent meal, little Cynthia tried to create a diversion in her cousin's favor by remarking timidly to nobody in particular, but to the company in general: "Arthur says Brace Barlow says he saved his life."

"Who says what?" inquired Mrs. Dustin, turning quickly and fixing her sharp eyes on the little girl's face.

"Brace Barlow says, I mean Arthur says Brace Barlow says, he saved his—"

"Oh fiddlesticks!" interrupted her mother. "You don't know what you're talking about. It isn't at all likely that either of them did any thing of the kind. The sort of danger Brace Barlow goes into is quick and sure. When it once gets started, there isn't any chance for life saving, or for telling of it afterwards. Arthur ought to know better than to go round boasting in that way to a little girl like you, and I should think he'd be ashamed of himself for doing it."

Arthur listened to this unjust and cruel speech with a flushed face and a feeling of choking indignation; but he did not say a word. Young as he was, he had already learned that in a contest with an unreasonable person, silence is the weapon of wisdom.

After finishing his supper the forlorn little fellow, accepting his punishment without a murmur, though he could not imagine what wrong he had done, retired to his cot in the wood-shed, where he was quickly blessed by the presence of sleep, the comforter.

The next day was the bright one in September with which this story opens, and Arthur is introduced as he sits on the top rail of a zig-zag fence watching the other children at play.

Fired by the accounts of his adventures of the day before, as narrated to them at second hand by Cynthia, for Arthur could not be induced to say another word concerning it, his cousins had determined to have a miniature well-shooting of their own. They spent the entire morning in the construction of a very shaky little derrick, about ten feet high, and now they were busy drilling a well, which they hoped to put down to a depth of at least two feet. When it was finished they proposed to shoot it by means of a cannon cracker that they had saved over from Fourth of July for use on some such special occasion.

The scheme was well planned, and seemed likely to be carried out, for the children were enthusiastic over it, and, under Dick's direction, worked most diligently. Arthur would gladly have joined in this fascinating occupation, but the others would not have him. As Dick scornfully remarked: "What can a

IT STRUCK HIM AND FELL TO THE GROUND, EXPLODING AS IT DID SO.

city chap like you know about building derricks, and drilling wells? You wasn't raised in the oil region."

So Arthur was forced to content himself with sitting on the fence and watching them. Occasionally he turned for a chat with Uncle Phin, who was cutting brush in the field behind him, and who took a long rest whenever he reached the end of a row that brought him anywhere near his "lil marse." Finally, after one of these rests, during which Arthur had paid no attention to the operations at the miniature derrick, he left his perch and followed Uncle Phin for a short distance into the thick brush.

While in there he was startled by a perfect babel of sound coming from where the children were at play. There were yells and shouts of laughter, mingled with cries of pain, and an angry screaming, together with piteous calls of: "Arthur! Oh, Arthur! Come and make 'em stop!"

Like a young deer the boy bounded out of the corn and over the fence, followed, much more slowly, by Uncle Phin. Arrived upon the scene he quickly comprehended the situation. In an unfortunate moment, just as the well was completed and ready to be shot, Cynthia's dearly-loved little white kitty came demurely walking in that direction looking for her mistress. At sight of the little animal a brilliant idea flashed through Dick's mind, and he at once proceeded to carry it out. He said:

"We can't have much fun shooting a dry well anyhow, 'cause there won't be any oil to fly up in the air; but I'll tell you what. Let's have an execution by electricity. It'll be immense, and here's the prisoner already waiting to be executed."

Thus saying, the cruel boy snatched up the little white kitty, and bidding the others hold Cynthia, who was ready to make a furious struggle in defense of her pet, he ran with it to the derrick. Here with the make-believe drill rope he hung it by the tail, so that the little pink nose was but a few inches from the ground. Then lighting the fuse of the great cannon cracker, he placed it directly beneath the victim, who was now uttering piteous cries of pain and terror, and ran to where the others were shouting with delight over the new and thrilling diversion so unexpectedly prepared for them.

Poor, desperate, little Cynthia, kicking, biting, scratching, but struggling in vain with the young rascals who held her fast, began, as a last resort, to call upon Arthur, the brave Prince who had defended her against the big dog, and she did not call in vain.

Hatless and breathless, with the fire of righteous wrath blazing in his blue eyes, the plucky boy came flying to the rescue. He had no thought of the overwhelming odds against him. The princes of his fairy tales fought whole armies single-handed and why should not he? His impetuous speed carried him right through the shouting group assembled to witness the execution of the hapless kitty, and two of them were flung to the ground before they knew of his presence. An instant later he reached the little derrick. The fuse had burned down into the body of the big cracker, and in another second it would explode. Without the faintest trace of hesitation the little fellow seized it and flung it behind him.

An explosion followed almost instantly, and was accompanied by a yell of pain. The moment Dick recognized Arthur, and perceived his intention, he sprang after his cousin, and was directly in line when the cannon-cracker came flying toward him. It struck him and fell to the ground, exploding as it did so, and burning his bare feet painfully.

Furious with rage the cowardly young bully rushed at Arthur, who was releasing the white kitty from her unhappy position, and with a savage blow knocked the little fellow down. Then he jumped on him, and began to pummel him, screaming: "Take that, will you! and that! I'll teach you! I'll show you who's boss round here!"

All at once these cruel cries were changed to yells of dismay, as, whack! whack! whack! a shower of stinging blows fell upon Dick's shoulders. Uncle Phin, who had followed Arthur as fast as he was able, had arrived just in time to save his "lil marse" from any severe injury at the hands of his enraged cousin: and to administer, with a stout stick, the thrashing that the young rascal so well deserved.

In less than a minute cowardly cousin Dick and his frightened followers were scampering away towards the house, where they proposed to lay their side of the case promptly before their mother. Cynthia had gone after her beloved kitty, and brave little "Prince Dusty," who had flung himself into Uncle Phin's arms, was sobbing as though his heart would break.

"Soh, Honey, soh! Don't you cry now," murmured the old man in soothing tones. "'Member dat while you is a Dustin by name, you's a Dale by breedin', an' comes of Dale stock—you's mos' a man now, a young gen'lmin, an' it won't nebber do for sich as you is to cry like a lilly gal. Soh now, Honey, soh."

Neither of them heard the quick, determined step that approached them from behind, and so occupied was poor troubled Uncle Phin in soothing and comforting his charge, that it was an easy matter for Mrs. Dustin to snatch the trembling boy from his arms. Then she marched rapily away, without a word, but dragging her victim relentlessly after her.

Uncle Phin half started to his feet when he first realized what was happening, but sank back again with a groan, and murmured: "De good Lawd, hab mussy on His lamb."

Then he bowed his frosted head on his knees and the hot tears trickled slowly between his black fingers.

While he thus sat helpless and despairing, poor Arthur was taken to the house and there whipped until the apple-tree switch broke and his Aunt Nancy's strength was exhausted. Then, telling the boy that this was a lesson for him to remember as long as he lived, she bade him go to the wood-shed, which was his sleeping room, and stay there until she should release him.

During this undeserved punishment not a cry had escaped from the boy nor had a tear found its way to his eyes. He bit his under lip and clutched his hands, but not a sound did he utter. He remembered what Uncle Phin had just told him. He was almost a man now, and no man, especially a Dale, would cry for a whipping. So, though the little face was drawn and white, and the boy trembled until he could hardly stand, he held out to the end as bravely as ever a martyr under torture, and when he was thrust into his cheerless shed he sat on the edge of his rude bed rigid and tearless. His mind was in a furious whirl, but above all was the overwhelming sense of injustice and outrage.

Finally he sprang to his feet, crying "I hate you! I hate you! I hate you!" and then, flinging himself on his bed, he gave way to a burst of passionate weeping.

"Oh! mamma!" he cried. "My own mamma! Why don't you come for me and take me away from this dreadful place? I can't stay here any longer! Indeed I can't, mamma! Oh! come for me; do come! Please, mamma, come for me, and take me to where you are!"

For nearly an hour the forlorn child cried for the dear ones who had left him; then his sobs gradually died away, and, utterly exhausted, he fell into a troubled sleep.

In the meantime little Cynthia, who only found her dear kitty after a long search, met her father coming home from his work, and when he inquired what was the matter with his daughter and who had made her cry, she told him the truth of all that had happened, so far as she knew it. Mr. Dustin had begun to suspect that Arthur was ill-treated by his cousins, and as he listened to Cynthia's story his face grew very stern, and he said: "This matter must be looked into."

When they reached the house and he was told that Arthur had been severely punished for trying to kill Cynthia's kitten and for fighting with Dick who had rescued it, and that Uncle Phin had beaten Dick, Mr. Dustin's anger could not be restrained. He said:

"Wife, I am afraid you have made a terrible mistake and punished an innocent child for performing a noble act. If what Cynthia tells me is true, and I believe it is, Master Dick is the boy who tormented his little sister, and would have killed her pet. Master Dick is the coward who thrashed a little fellow three years younger than himself for bravely rescuing the victim of his cruelty. Master Dick is the one who told a lie to hide his own wickedness and cause his cousin to receive the punishment he himself deserved. And Master Dick is the boy who is aching for the whipping that I shall give him before he is many minutes older.

"In regard to my dead brother's child, I want it understood that so long as he remains under my roof he is never again to be punished for any fault, real or fancied; and if anybody has any complaints to make against him, they must make them to me. As for Uncle Phin, if it is true that he beat one of my children, he must leave this place and look for a home elsewhere, which I shall tell him to-morrow."

Every word of this was heard by the old negro, who was sitting on a bench in the little vine-covered porch, close under an open window of the room in which Mr. Dustin stood. The old man, who had not known of the cruel punishment inflicted upon his "lil marse," was waiting patiently for Arthur to come out and bring him his supper, as the boy had done every evening since they came there to live.

Now he said to kimself: "Dat's all right, Marse Dustin. I did beat yo' boy, an' I do it agin if heem fetch my honey lamb; but you shan't nebber hab de chance to tu'n 'ole Phin' Dale from yo' house. No, sah; he done go of his own so'f, befo' ebber he 'lowin' you to do sich a ting. An' when he go he isn't gwine erlone. No, sah."

Just then little Cynthia came out with his supper and said that Arthur was asleep. The old man ate his frugal

AND IT WAS BACK TOWARD HIS OLD VIRGINIA HOME.

meal in silence, but a train of thoughts were passing through his head much more rapidly than usual. They were all traveling in the same direction, and it was back toward his old Virginia home.

(To be continued.)

GOOD MANNERS.

Lord Dufferin and Sir James Douglas—The Hudson Bay Company as a Training School.

It is common in these days to speak of the decay of manners and of the personal courtesy "of an older time." The proportion, however, of men of good manners, nowadays, to the general population, probably, is as great as it ever was, and the standard, we think, is as good, if not better. The gentry in general before the present century wore a distinctive dress, both at home and in the colonies, and they cultivated more or less the exterior grace and manner that were considered proper to their class. This distinctive apparel has entirely disappeared, with the expansion and fusion of classes, in modern days. The number of people who dress well, and are commonly called gentlemen, has enormously increased. The whole of these could not have the air and manners of men accustomed to society, and, not being formed into classes, the polished among them are not so visible as they were in the formerly limited class of gentry. But, in fact, the well-dressing, well-mannered gentry class has itself expanded and has been merged, and a greatly increased and increasing number, has been added to it. The notion long prevalent that good manners were only to be expected by men familiar with courts, or belonging to the genty, is obsolete. A more natural or simpler standard of good manners also has been established. Grace of manner, according to the modern standard, is within the reach of everyone; it dependeth not on the brushing of the wig, or the "nice conduct of a clouded cane." The Queen, who must be a good judge, writes that she is charmed with the natural good manners of the common Highlander. Some travellers consider that rusticity is rather too apparent among the Lowland Scotch, and the general male population of Ontario, though in both these countries, large and notable exceptions may be observed. The unconcious incivility of many of the commoner people and small shopkeepers in America, may arise from the condition of a mixed society and a young country. Women, everywhere, have the best manners, and are the best letter writers. That good manners do not depend, altogether on mingling in society, appears from the well-known fact that nearly all of the principal officers of the old Hudson's Bay Company, men not high born and living in isolation among Indians, had good manners. Their independent life, the authority which they exercised, the tact necessary in their daily business, and, perhaps, also, the example of the Indians themselves, who on all public occasions have natural good manners, may account for this characteristic. Lord Dufferin—a high priest in European society—was surprised and charmed with what he called in conversation with intimates, the exquisite manners of Sir James Douglas. "Where can he have got them," exclaimed his lordship, who, in this matter, was partly influenced by old-fashioned ideas. The slight pomposity, which to us who knew Sir James, seemed a small blemish, sat naturally on him in his old age, when Lord Dufferin made his acquaintance. But Sir James in natural courtesy was not alone among his colleagues. His predecessor, the late Dr. M'Laughlin, had very good manners, and the same could be said of many others connected with the company. Good nature—the desire to please and to make the social jostling easy—has been said to be the foundation of good manners. No doubt like all things, this external grace can be cultivated, and it is well worth the trouble, for the old adage that "manners make the man" has lost none of its truth. The parents of some of us, we may without uncharity remark, did not pay the extra nickel for manners. From a mere commercial view, good manners pay. Most probably in the stores and shops orders are sometimes lost from an entirely unconcious want of courtesy at the counter. Government clerks, hotel clerks, pursers and others who have to meet the public in daily business, in reading these lines may form a resolution to amend, as far as may be, before this time next year, any defects in their case caused by the failure of the above parental expenditure for the provision of good manners.

STEAMBOATS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89, Until further notice, The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 13, Taking effect July 17, 1890.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 8 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7o'clock.
For Moresby Island, Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Steamers leave New Westminster for Chilliwhack and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leav for Pt. Simpson and Intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports when sufficient inducements offer.

Bute Inlet Route.

Steamer Rainbow leaves every Tuesday at 7 a.m., for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
Steamers leave on Standard Time.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Ld.

THE STEAMER LYTTON,

WILL LEAVE REVELSTOKE EVERY Monday and Thursday at 4 a.m. FOR SPROAT & LITTLE DALLES

Connecting at the latter point with the Spokane and Northern R'y Co. Returning will leave LITTLE DALLES every Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m.

J. A. MARA, Manager.
se3 Revelstoke Sept. 1, 1890.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Friday, Jan. 2, and Thursday, Jan. 29, 1891, 12 m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer MARIPOSA .....MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1891, 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. General Agents.
nov26

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday, October 11th, 1890.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

COING SOUTH. READ UP.			STATIONS.	COING NORTH. READ DOWN.	
No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. only. Mon.	Miles from Wellington.		No. 4 Passenger Sun. and Mon.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
Ar. 8.25 P.M.	Ar. 5.30 P.M.		VICTORIA	Ar. 2.30 P.M.	Ar. 8.00 A.M.
8.15	5.50	6	ESQUIMALT	2.34	8.04
8.10	5.54	8	GOLDSTREAM	2.36	8.06
7.45 A.M.	5.19	14	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	2.56	8.34
7.30	5.14	17	COBBLE HILL	3.04	8.44
7.15	5.00	23	McPHERSON'S	3.14	8.59
6.54	4.41	29	KOKSILAH	3.29	9.17
6.47	4.34	32	DUNCANS	3.36	9.25
6.17	4.04	41	MAPLE BAY	3.54	9.52
6.02	3.51	46	CHEMAINUS	4.04	10.05
Ar. 5.30	Ar. 3.20	62	NANAIMO	Ar. 2.34	Ar. 7.15
Lv. 5.35	Lv. 3.25		NANAIMO	Lv. 2.35	Lv. 7.20
		72	WELLINGTON		

ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return on later than Monday evening.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a single fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. R. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
oct1

RAILWAYS.

UNION PACIFIC Tickets ON SALE —TO— DENVER, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, ST PAUL, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS East, North and South, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STEAMERS.

Tacoma-Victoria Route.

Leave Tacoma.....8:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle.....10:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend.....1:00 p.m.
Arrive Victoria.....4:00 p.m.
Leave Victoria.....10:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend.....10:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma.....5:00 p.m.

Port Townsend-Port Angeles Route.

Lv. Port Townsend 2 p.m. | Lv. Port Angeles 5 a.m.
Arrive Pt. Angeles 6 p.m. | Ar. Pt. Townsend 9

Tacoma-Seattle Route.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Tacoma—8:00 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 3:00 p.m.; 5:0 p.m.; 7:45 p.m.
Leave Seattle—5:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 12:45 p.m.; 3:00 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Leave Seattle 7:30 a.m.; and 5:30 p.m.
Arrive " 12:00 m.; and 9:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma 9:30 a.m.; and 7:15 p.m.
Leave Tacoma 10:00 a.m.; and 7:45 p.m.

Seattle-Olympia Route.

Leave Seattle...†5:00 a.m. | Leave Olympia...†2:00 p.m
Leave Tacoma...8:00 a.m. | Leave Tacoma...3:00 p.m
Ar. Olympia...†10:30 a.m. | Arrive Seattle...†6:45 p.m

—†Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. *Daily.

Seattle, Anacortes, Whatcom & Blaine Route

Stopping at all way landings.
Steamer leaves Seattle daily, except Saturday, for Whatcom at 11 p.m. Arrives at Whatcom daily, except Sunday, at 3 p.m.
Leaves Whatcom for Seattle daily, except Saturday 8 p.m. Arrives at Seattle daily except Sunday, 3 p.m

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G. O. CHANDLER, General Agent, Headquarters Building, Tacoma, Wash.
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Jan7

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Agt. and Pass. Agt. 67

SKETCH OF CARIBOO LIFE

Captain Evans, the Leader of the Welsh Company.

An Impetuous, Forceful and Kind-hearted Pioneer.

Of the thousands of men that rushed to Cariboo during the gold excitement of 1861, '62 and '63 a large number of them were Welshmen. They came from California, from the eastern states and from the Mother Country, north and south Wales. What their number actually was, we have no means of ascertaining, but in the absence of statistics the Welsh names given to companies located on William's and adjacent creeks, to some extent indicate their number. The following are some of the names: "Ancient Briton," "The Welsh," "Prince of Wales," "South Wales," "Cambria," "Madoc," "Snowdon," "Taffvale," and the "Jenkins." But these locations indicate their success as well as their number, since some of them were very rich, those on Stout's Gulch paying from $5,000 to $15,000 to the interest, while a number of Welshmen were interested in claims on Lightning Creek which paid double this amount.

Larger fortunes were made both by the Americans and by the Scotch, but no class of people were more generally successful than the Welsh. Among those who made large fortunes we may mention David Greer, who took out about $80,000 just below Richfield, and in trying to make it $100,000, like many other miners and gamblers, he spent nearly the whole of the eighty. It is known, however, that he had sent a little stake home, which he enjoyed in his old age.

Both Ben and John Edwards also must have made considerable money, for they were interested both in the Taffvale on Stout's Gulch, and in one of the rich claims on Lightning Creek. Old Jenkins, who worked on Stout's Gulch, left the country with about forty thousand dollars.

But the subject of this sketch, the late John Evans, better known as Cap. Evans, was neither rich nor successful in mining, yet was more noted, more influential than any other Welshman in Cariboo. He was born, reared and educated in Wales. When a young man he was a commercial traveler for a wholesale house in Manchester. There he was married and raised a family of five children, two sons and three daughters; one of his sons is now connected with the San Francisco Bulletin. In Manchester he lived in easy and comfortable circumstances until the owners of the firm in which he was engaged retired from business. To Mr. Evans and Mr. Jackson, another trust worthy servant, the business was offered upon easy terms, which was accepted by Mr. Jackson, but rejected by Mr. Evans, who invested his accumulated earnings in a slate quarry and a copper mine in Wales. At the end of ten years Mr. Evans had neither money nor quarry nor mine, while Mr. Jackson was a millionaire.

During the Australian gold excitement in England it was not unusual for emigrants and their friends to form themselves into a company, the friends contributing toward the outfit and other expenses of the emigrants and their families until the enterprise was successful. It was under a similar arrangement that Mr. Evans and his 26 men came to Cariboo, Mr. Jackson furnishing money for the voyage and mining operations, for which he was to receive either a percentage on the gold or shares in the mine. The company having been formed they took passage in a sailing ship named "the Rising Sun," which sailed from Liverpool Dec. 22nd, 1862, and dropped anchor in the placid waters of Esquimalt harbor, June 10th, 1863.

Including the twenty-six Welshmen, there were only about sixty passengers on board, yet they were a little world in themselves, representing nearly all classes of society. Not only business, common, skilled and professional labor were represented, but gentility, shabby gentility assumed gentility, and even laziness itself.

There were only four ladies on board; one of them was rather stylish, scrupulously exact both in manners and in dress. She had more than average intelligence, good social qualities not a little affectation and a love for display. The domestic servant was one of the little group, and also the woman of good common sense, with retiring habits and quiet manners. That pest of society, the woman with a long, senseless tongue, was also one of them, whose only standard of judging character was her own, gross mind. She seemed to be endued with the attributes of omnipresence and omniscience, for she was acquainted with every body and with everything and in whatever part of the ship there was a conversation she was always there and had her say. In a city a man may avoid the house wherein she dwells, but on board of ship he cannot avoid the nuisance unless he jumps overboard, which he is frequently tempted to do.

After a long, tedious voyage, how welcome the long desired haven. What a contrast between the monotonous sea and the beautiful and picturesque scenery of Victoria, while far away in the distance the awe-inspiring mountains look down from their sublime heights upon the pacific waters of the Straits, upon whose ample bosom may be seen all kinds of crafts, from the tiny canoe to the majestic ship and the powerful steamer. The deep, clear, serene heavens, the cool, exhilarating yet soft inviting air made the passengers forget the past and for a moment quenched all ambition, for some were heard to say: "Here will we dwell." And all at once they sang:

Our island home
Is far beyond the wave; we will no longer roam.

But gold, daily reports of new strikes of gold, fired their imaginations, filled their minds with a restless desire to visit the mines and take their chances with the favorites of fortune.

Before the vessel landed at Victoria, Mr. Evans, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, visited Cariboo and was again in Victoria, desiring and impatiently waiting the arrival of his men, who were no sooner landed than they were hurried off to the mines, for with them, time was money. Several stories are related about Mr. Evans, but none illustrates his disposition better than the following: At Cottonwood bridge a toll was collected, which Mr. Evans refused to pay, both he and his men forcing their way across, and when they arrived at the other side Mr. Evans taunted and vexed the excited toll collector by singing "Yankee Doodle." As soon as they arrived on Lightning creek they located twenty-seven hundred feet of mining ground, and after two years of fruitless effort the ground was abandoned. This was done, not because there was any mismanagement or lack of mining skill, for some of the men were among the best miners in Cariboo. Even had they had improved machinery they would not have been successful, for not only improved machinery was required but also a number of companies working together, each having improved machinery was necessary in order to master the water. With all this improvement still success would have been doubtful had it not been for the Van Winkle company's drain, which tapped several hundred inches of water sixty feet deep. So that to the companies united, as well as to the Welsh company single handed, Lightning Creek was a hard nut to crack.

In October, 1864, the contract between Mr. Jackson and the Welsh company came to an end, and there being no possibility of success in their mining operations several of the men walked away from the camp without even notifying Mr. Evans. At the present time there are only six of the twenty-seven men in the Province. Some died, the rest were scattered by the hand of time, whither we know not. The following is a list of their names: Mr. Roberts, of Victoria; John Jones, of Soda Creek; E. Blackwell, who is working on Conklin Gulch; Mr. Pritchard, who is working in Short Bend, Grouse Creek, and H. Jones, who is working on Van Winkle Creek. He was foreman of the Van Winkle company and displayed great energy, skill and perseverance in managing the Van Winkle drain, which was the key to success on Lightning Creek. Mr. Tregillus is his partner, and is a very intelligent, mannerly and manly young man. We mention B. M. Conway last, not because he is the least of that noble race of men, though not very successful, still a better miner is not to be found in Cariboo. He and his partner, John Shaw, have lived on Canadian Creek since the spring of 1866. Both are men of intelligence and of honor; both are generous and kind, yet the constitution and tendency of their minds are so dissimilar that each lives in a distinct little world of his own, peopleit by his own fancy. Shaw is rather austere in his habits, rigidly observing those great moral principles, mercy, truth and justice which are as light as gossamer, yet proving to society as well as to the individual a bulwark stronger than adamant. While the warm, genial soul of Conway, which brings him into sympathy with all nature, pleads for indulgence, sometimes even for license, for his mind is more practical than philosophical, therefore more susceptible to the romantic side of human life. We are not to understand that he is a lawless sort of being, but rather like several other exalted and privileged characters in Cariboo, he is not subject to the laws of ordinary mortals—he is a law unto himself. Indeed, it would be hard to find two men more attached to each other and their attachment is genuine, for it has been tried both by adversity and by prosperity, by sickness and by health for twenty-four years.

In every community wealth, intelligence, profession, business, and the daily occupation determine the social circle in which each of its members shall move. But Cariboo is an exception to this rule, for there are a number of men who have no social circle, each being a distinct class of himself. In what circle would such a man as Larry move, or Harry Shannon, or Pat Howley?

They are not only individually distinct from other men, but also from each other, and cannot be changed, neither by climate nor by circumstances. What they were thirty years ago they now are, and will continue to be as long as they live, and when they die the species will die with them; for in the wide, wide world there is but one Larry, and circumstances may never conspire again to form another.

Though Mr. Evans was not as distinct from the other men as the characters just described, yet it must be acknowledged that he was more thoroughly and unchangeably Welsh than any other Welshman in Cariboo. He was Welsh in thought and in feeling, saw and judged everything from a Welsh standpoint; his prejudices, faults and good qualities were peculiar to the country in which he was born. He was Welsh, not only to the very core, but whatever passed through his mind became Welshified. He had a critical knowledge of the English language, wrote it correctly, but in speaking it became Welshified—each word seemed to have a dozen r's or a burr in it, which gave to his speech a heavy, harsh, grating sound, like big iron doors turned on rusty hinges.

Notwithstanding these defects he was still a representative man, a leader of men, always in the front when either social or public questions were discussed. He came to this country as a leader; as such he lived, and when he died he was not only a leader among his own countrymen but an M.P.P. for the district of Cariboo. A man that would be a leader of men must at least have convictions of his own, and not only the ability, but also the courage to express them. He must also be a man of decision, also a man of action as well as a man of words. Such was Mr. Evans. That he had strong and deep convictions, that they were his own, honestly formed in the laboratory of his own restless mind, no one that knew him can doubt. To others they may not always appear rational, clear and cogent, but to himself they were at least distinct and real, so real that they became a portion of himself, enlisting his sympathies, calling into activity every power and faculty of body and soul. When his notions had been once formed, when the righteousness of the cause he had espoused had been made manifest to his own mind, all the evil ones in the universe could not change him. How earnestly he advocated them. He was lifted up above himself by his own intense enthusiasm, while the heated imagination aided the subtle reason in weaving a network of arguments around them to defend them.

In discussing public affairs everything personal should be avoided. Measures and reasons for their introduction, not personalities, should be the subjects for deliberation. Though no man was more willing to acknowledge this than Mr. Evans, yet few men were more personal and more bitter in their remarks than he. He had a naggy disposition, and loved contention for its own sake. How severe his denunciations.

With him opponents were not to be reasoned with but to be utterly confounded and destroyed. It is now eleven years since he died; still we imagine we see the clenched fists, the distorted body, the frowning countenence and the fiery eye, while amid thunders of applause, both from pit and gallery, we hear his denunciations, like missiles from a cannon, going whizzing through the Hall, dealing destruction to his opponents. When a man's language is dictated not by reason but by blind impulse, it is sure to be exaggerated, vague and uncertain. This was true with regard to Mr. Evans' language. When excited he scarcely knew what he said, nor did he care, for while in that state he frequently went to his imagination instead of his memory for facts, substituted abuse and misrepresentations for reason, and was more anxious to win than to be right. For it was not always truth but victory that he desired above everything else, and during the latter part of his life he was always victorious in his own district. Still, with all his faults he was a true Caribooite, had the welfare of Cariboo at heart, and did all he possibly could to promote her prosperity. Some members of the Legislature may make their District the stepping-stone to power, others to gain, but Mr. Evans did neither. It was neither to enrich himself, nor to gratify his own ambition, nor yet in any way to advance his own interest, but to serve the people. He regarded himself not as a recipient of public patronage, but as a servant of the people, and as such he served them well.

Like other men, he was ambitious, but his ambition was laudable, having for its aim the welfare of the whole Province. In this respect it is generally conceded that his record is clean. For even amidst the excitement, exaggerations and bitter denunciations on the public platform, his desire for the best interest of the district was so apparent that even his enemies, as well as his friends, were wont to say, "The old Cap is as right as any of them."

In public affairs most men have their party and their isms to solve the problems of social life which they advocate and defend, while they are silent on religious questions, knowing that they affect present and future well-being, which must be determined by the individual himself, as they spring from the convictions of his own mind, which cannot be done in the atmosphere of contention, for it excites the passions, which obscure the judgment. But there was no barrier that could be erected by the mind, however sacred, that the contentious spirit of Mr. Evans would not overleap; it would invade even the rights of private judgment, enter into the deep recesses of the human heart, interrogate consciousness herself, and make all her principles of thought and belief pass through the fire of contention; and be it observed he was no mean antagonist in polemic warfare, for he was acquainted with those nice metaphysical questions in theology which in his hands were kept burnished and sharp, ready for nagging an opponent.

Although Mr. Evans lived, moved and had his being in controversy, still he was a good and peaceful citizen, a kind and accommodating neighbor, and a generous and constant friend. Neither poverty nor suffering ever appealed to his heart or to his purse in vain, which accounts for the general esteem in which he was held by the community. With Mr. Evans the journey of life had had its ups and its downs, its clouds and its sunshine, but in August, 1879, there came the greatest of all events, the end of the journey itself. The sickness that led to his death was brief, attended by sharp and severe pain, which he bore with fortitude and resignation of mind. While his heart and his flesh were failing it was not argument but the consolations of religion that he most needed, and He who had been his Saviour and his Guide and Helper in the rough journey of life now became the strength of his heart and his portion forever." His remains, which were attended by a large concourse of people, were decently interred in the neat little burying ground just below Stanley. His grave is only a few yards from the spot where he first erected his tent in 1863. Close by his side sleeps the dust of Mr. Lindhardt, who died in '73, and of Mr. Beedy who died in '80, and who perhaps did more than any other two men towards prospecting Lightning Creek, so that this sacred spot contains the dust of three of the Fathers of Lightning Creek.

Though those fathers, in connection with others, did their utmost to extract all the wealth from the reluctant bosom of the creek, yet she has her revenge, for in passing the burying ground she is continually reminding both the living and the dead of the brevity and of the vanity of human life, by singing in a taunting and triumphant tone:

"Men may come and men may go
But I go on forever."

While writing, I imagine I hear Mr. Evans saying, "why hast thou disquieted me, brought me up from the peaceful abodes of the grave, made me re-engage in the strife of public life. Have I not served my day and generation, quit the stage of action, given place to younger men. Then why not let me rest." My Dear Cap, it is because we have a desire to see, to hear, and to shake hands with you once more. You should bear in mind that it will be only for a few days; then you may retire to the peaceful Shades of Paradise, where the chilly winds and drifting snows of a Cariboo winter are forever unknown, there to await the Resurrection Morn, when body and soul shall be re-united and enter upon their final and full reward.

GEORGE FERGUSON.

November 15th, 1890.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Votes Polled by the Candidates at Last General Election.

A complete list of the total number of votes polled in British Columbia at the last general election has not hitherto appeared, and, as given below, will be useful for reference, especially to politicians. The general election was held on the 13th of June last, and since then there has been one bye-election in New Westminster district. At present another bye-election is pending in Cariboo, where a vacancy was created by the death of Mr. Joseph Mason. The following are the figures as procured from the returning officers and other sources. The names of the successful candidates are printed in small capitals:—

ALBERNI—
THOMAS FLETCHER 29
J. C. Mollet 12

CARIBOO—
JOSEPH MASON* 187
HON. JOHN ROBSON 158
S. A. ROGERS 163
W. Pinchbeck 134
* Died Dec. 1890.

CASSIAR—
R. H. HALL 62
R. Cunningham 46

COMOX—
JOSEPH HUNTER 115
D. McPhee 74

COWICHAN—
HON. THEO. DAVIE 178
HENRY CROFT 146
J. M. McDonald 102

ESQUIMALT—
HON. C. E. POOLEY 157
D. W. HIGGINS 155
Hans Helgesen 89

KOOTENAY, EAST—
COL. JAMES BAKER 145
C. Law 141

KOOTENAY, WEST—
JAMES M. KELLIE 46
Wm. Brown 45
A. S. Farwell 40
J. W. Haskins 25

LILLOOET—
D. M. STODDART 119
A. W. SMITH 89
W. Morrison 60

NANAIMO CITY—
J. KEITH (Acclamation).

NANAIMO DISTRICT—
T. FORSTER 160
C. C. MCKENZIE 157
Dr. Walkem 154

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT—
HON. JOHN ROBSON 506
T. E. KITCHEN 503
JAMES PUNCH 484
C. W. Sword 473
John Kirkland 458
J. C. Henderson 340
A. M. Herring 89
M. Sinclair 65

At the by-election held 7th November, 1890, in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Robson electing to represent Cariboo—
C. B. SWORD 472
W. H. Ladner 286
Capt. L. Thompson 134
Samuel Greer 38

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY—
JS BROWN 530
T. Cunningham 321

VANCOUVER CITY—
F. C. COTTON 1123
J. W. HORNE 695
Samuel Greer 649
F. G. Tatlow 478
James Orr 133
J. M. Fox 33

VICTORIA CITY—
JOHN GRANT 1220
ROBERT BEAVEN 997
DR. G. L. MILNE 901
Hon. J. H. TURNER 851
Capt. J. Irving 747
F. G. Richards 701
S. Duck 658
Charles Wilson 570
W. Dalby 528

VICTORIA DISTRICT—
D. M. EBERTS 176
G. W. ANDERSON 171
J. W. Carey 115

YALE—
Hon. F. G. VERNON 496
G. B. MARTIN 445
C. E. SEMLIN 396
J. Wardle 351
A. Irwin 256

THE ISLANDS—
J. P. BOOTH 57
Capt. Robertson 30
Frederick Ford 23

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MOSBAK'S LONG SLEEP.

A Remarkable Case of Hypnotism in Victoria.

Mr. Jimpson's Extraordinary Power---A Wretched Reporter---A Five Years' Slumber and What Transpired During That Time.

[BY "IRVING."]

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Geo. Pencilpusher was a reporter. Pursuing his round one day, almost frantic for an item, Mr. Pencilpusher chanced to find himself in proximity to a frightened horse. For the driver, the situation, if not perilous, threatened to become so. A trace had become lose in someway and the vehicle drew sidewise, and it seemed every moment as if the horse would bolt and run, for all that the driver held him with a tolerably firm hand. Mr. Pencilpusher took in the situation at a glance, and as quick as thought seized the animal by the bit. Held from in front as well as from behind, the would-be runaway ceased to struggle, and the occupant of the vehicle, a young lady, sprang lightly to the ground. The next thing was to remedy the trouble which was quickly done, and the young lady, undaunted by her scare, resumed her place in the vehicle, and thanking her rescuer drove away. The part Mr. Pencilpusher had played was not an especially heroic one. He had risked neither life nor limb, and beyond what the incident was worth journalistically placed no value upon it. The young lady, however, took a different view of the case. Vividly picturing to herself what might have happened but for the prompt action of the young man, he seemed to her a veritable knight errant. Or, to take a more modified view of the situation as she did subsequently, the action, if not heroic, was at least gallant. Perhaps, it should be added, the young lady did not lose sight of the fact that her rescuer was good looking. To sum up, Mr. Pencilpusher seems to have owed his high place in the young lady's regard to two things, viz., opportune usefulness and good looks—features, by the way, which recommend themselves strongly to the female mind. Less than a week after the incident, rescuer and rescued met on Government street. Recognition was mutual, but it was not of the conventional sort. The young lady shot a glance at the reporter from her dark brown eyes, that made him quiver, and thereafter when they chanced to meet, her optical recognitions were not less enthralling.

"By Jove," Mr. Pencilpusher would exclaim after one of these interviews, "She's a daisy." But this kind of acquaintance could not last long. Chancing to drop in at a ball one night in a professional way, who should Mr. Pencilpusher discover among the dancers but the girl of his heart. Now is my chance, thought he, and to hie himself to his rooms and get himself inside his dress suit was not a lengthy operation. Inside of thirty minutes he reappeared in the ballroom, and inside of another thirty minutes had been introduced to Miss Ada Mosbak.

"I have been looking forward to this moment for a long time," he whispered, as they took their places for a quadrille.

"Yes?" said the young lady, affecting a tone of surprise.

"Yes," said he, "and I thought it would never come. I was beginning to despair."

The young lady industriously contemplated the floor.

"Of course," he went on, "the question of our meeting never gave you the slightest concern?"

The young lady still contemplated the floor. By Jove, thought Mr. Pencilpusher, must I talk about the weather or some other commonplace subject to draw this young lady out? Mr. Pencilpusher was wrong in this assumption. His remarks were stereotyped enough. Ada had listened to these old commonplaces a hundred times before, and had found speech to answer them. But never before had she listened to the commonplace uttered in passionate strain. Mr. Pencilpusher, if not original, was in love and had spoken with feeling, and to Ada it was a revelation, agreeable, but embarrassing. It seemed to her that a declaration of love was imminent. She felt it as with prophetic insight. But it was so sudden, so unconventional. How could she respond with becoming modesty, and at the same time make the young man understand that she was not indisposed to reciprocate. Struggling for just the right kind of an answer, she only became the more at a loss for one. She was miserable. At last she managed to grasp: "You flatter me, Mr. Pencilpusher."

Mr. Pencilpusher promptly disclaimed any such intention. "That would be impossible, you know," said he.

But this implication of the young lady's angelic qualities, or whatever he meant, failed to restore her equanimity. It made matters worse if anything. The silence that followed was becoming painful. She could find no fitting response to save her life, and Mr. Pencilpusher was beginning to suspect that he had been too precipitate. Just then the music struck up, and in addressing partners the young lady resorted to her street tactics. Mr. Pencilpusher caught the gleam of her bright optics, the silent, scintillating, but sympathetic response to his impassioned commonplaces, and a thrill of joy went through him like an electric shock. "Ah me, if she was only as eloquent with her tongue as she is with her eyes," he thought. Before the evening was over he changed his mind on this point. It was only when he grew sentimental that she was shy, and fell back on the beacon lights of her eyes to express the language of her heart. And these were enough. These beacon lights encouraged him to negotiate for future meetings, and she finally promised him that it would not be her fault if she was not present at a church festival soon to be held, and which it was expected of him at the office to write up.

From this time forward Mr. Pencilpusher, besides devoting himself to Terpsichore, manifested a deep interest in church movements, particularly those in which Ada participated. He wrote them up with conscientious exactitude, with a fullness, and with a regard for the foibles of the leading characters, which added immensely to his popularity and not a little to the circulation of his paper. Nor did he make the Mosbak's a specialty. He distributed his jounralistic taffy with a catholicity which endeared him to every woman in the diocese. Mrs. Mosbak (Ada's mother) was completely carried away with him.

"That young man," said she one day at the dinner table, "will eventually be an editor."

Mr. Mosbak grinned sardonically. Mr. Mosbak, though not the keenest of observers, had not failed to note the young man's proximity to Ada on divers occasions, and had mentally observed that if that was a platonic attachment he was no judge of an affair in which Cupid was taking a hand.

"Humph," he ejaculated. "An editor. A son-in-law you mean? Appearances indicate it. We have a sure prognostic in Ada's blushes. If I was a sporting man I should be willing to bet that of the two a benedict or an editor he'll be the former first."

"Well, what of it?" inquired Mrs. Mosbak. "I have often heard you hold forth on the influentialness of the press."

"The press," repeated Mr. Mosbak, rubbing his chin. "Does the fellow actually represent the press? Somehow, don't you know, I have never been able to associate reporters with the press. I'll admit that they are an adjunct—the press."

"You are as bad as the Chief Justice," remarked Mrs. Mosbak.

"No, I am not," replied Mr. Mosbak. "I do not think reporters are wretched; they are simply too confounded ubiquitous. When there is anything going on that you want to keep quiet they are as numerous and as persistent as a lot of vultures. Useful but inconvenient these reporters. I never fancied I should care for one in my family," and Mr. Mosbak bent his gaze in the direction of Ada.

Ada's appearance satisfied him that a reporter in the family was a foregone conclusion. He was not prepared to say, however, that such a position was positively obnoxious, still of the two Mr. Pencilpusher and Mr. Jimpson, he rather leaned to the latter. "It seems to me," he observed, "that apart from sentimental considerations, Mr. Jimpson is the man. He is not compelled to depend on a salary, a salary earned by his wits. Suppose Pencilpusher's wits should give out?" and here Mr. Mosbak looked about him for an answer.

None of the family appeared anxious to wrestle with this proposition, and Mr. Mosbak proceeded to deal with it himself.

"In such an event," said he, "I should have the embryotic editor on my hands."

This was more than Ada could stand, and she left the room.

"What do you want to hurt the girl's feelings for?" remonstrated Mrs. Mosbak.

"I prefer Jimpson," said Mr. Mosbak, briefly.

Mrs. Mosbak shook her head dubiously. "I don't think much of that fellow," said she. "Ada can't bear him."

"He is not exactly to my fancy, either," admitted Mr. Mosbak. "Personally I am not fond of him, but he is solid and that is the kind of a man Ada wants."

"I shall never countenance Ada's marrying a man whom she does not like, it matters not how solid he is," said Mrs. Mosbak emphatically. "You, Mathew, may marry off the boys, but the girls, why, I'll look out for them."

"Well," rejoined Mr. Mosbak slowly, "look out for the girls, then. I am bound, however, to give Ada the benefit of my advice."

But who was Mr. Jimpson? Mr. Jimpson was a man close on to 30 years of age, not bad looking and in good circumstances, at least that was the supposition, as he lived well and paid his bills. But, as has just been disclosed, he was a favorite with the Mosbaks. They valued him solely for his supposed financial solidity, and preferred, since their antipathy toward him was a negative feeling, that Ada should marry him rather than Mr. Pencilpusher. But while the folks only experienced a negative dislike of Mr. Jimpson, Ada's was positive. She shrank from him. She could not tell why, but the man repelled her. It was to some extent on his account that she had taken so readily to the reporter. She imagined that Mr. Jimpson would become discouraged at her marked preference for somebody else, and let her alone. But Mr. Jimpson was not that kind of a man. He stuck to her like a leech, and more, he was able to exert an influence over her which despite her dislike of him she was unable to throw off. It was this feature of the case that she resented. She chafed against the loss of her free agency. It annoyed her, made her afraid of him, and yet so subtle was the operation of his influence that she could not bring herself to send him about his business. It was not enough that he could compel her to dance with him, talk with him, and endure him generally, he desired to control her absolutely. In this respect, however, he had been unable to accomplish anything worth mentioning. Upon all matters upon which she had convictions he found it impossible to sway her in the least. The moment he touched upon some point upon which she had made up her mind, he found her incorrigibly stubborn, as he called it. Unable to conquer her will, it was inevitable, he saw, that she would slip through his fingers. Pencilpusher, as matters stood, held the winning hand. With all his tact, with all his ability to sway her in commonplace matters, he found her as immovable as a rock in her predilection for the reporter. What should he do in the matter? He was in this frame of mind when he was told of Ada's engagement, which, by the way, he had learned from her own lips. Her object in telling him was to get rid of him He had asked her to go somewhere with him and she had refused. He importuned her to know the reason.

"I am engaged," said she, "to Mr. Pencilpusher."

"Yes?" Mr. Jimpson turned on his heel and walked away, and again asked himself what he should do in the matter.

CHAPTER SECOND.

"Ada, what does this mean?" inquired Mr. Pencilpusher, in tones of suppressed emotion. "What have I done; what has come over you that you have changed your mind so suddenly? Give me a specific reason for it, Ada? I can't abide this being shunted for what appears to be no reason at all."

"George," replied the girl, "I have no reason other than the one I have already given."

"But surely you don't mean to tell me that you break our engagement merely because you feel that way, because of a whim, of an impulse? There must be some reason for your antipathy? Tell me what it is?" and Mr. Pencilpusher drew the girl gently to him and stroked her hair.

"George," said the girl looking him straight in the face, and placing one of her hands on his shoulder, "don't talk about antipathy. I love you. This feeling of repugnance to the continuance of the engagement is not the consequence of antipathy. It springs from a cause too obscure to be explained. I know that I feel it; that it is something I cannot resist. You will break my heart if you insist on an explanation that I cannot give. Don't question me, and perhaps in a few days the feeling will have passed away."

"But why should you feel that way?" expostulated the young man. "Why do you give up to it when you seem to know better? Can't you give me some sort of an explanation of how you feel?"

"Imagine yourself engaged to do something and yet moved by some unaccountable feeling to repudiate it, and you will know how I feel," said the girl.

Mr. Pencilpusher's amazement was too great for words. "Extraordinary!" he finally managed to say, "extraordinary!"

"Yes, George," the girl went on, "it is extraordinary. You cannot realize that more than I do, and it seems as if I should go crazy. These conflicting feelings can have but one result; I shall fetch up in a mad house. George! George! What shall I do? Tell me what to do?"

"Tell you what to do!" he exclaimed passionately. "How should I be able to tell a girl in your state of mind what to do? I am half inclined to think that you are making game of me."

"Don't think that!" exclaimed Ada, "don't think that! Whatever you may think of me don't think that I am capable of small trickery! Can't you see that I suffer? Do people who suffer make game of other people? You know they don't! Besides I have not refused to marry you. I only asked that our engagement be postponed. I shall feel differently, perhaps, in a few days. But whether I do or not I swear I will marry nobody but you. Are you satisfied now? Can you ask any more than that? Do you now believe that I am making game of you?"

"I believe you are honest," replied the young man. "I believe you to be more unhappy than I am, and you will forgive my unkind insinuation. Let us say no more about it. All I ask is that you will try and make up your mind that this is a whim, the creation of a morbid fancy, and that you will regard it your duty to act just contrary to it."

"It is not a whim," broke in the girl. "I wish it was. I should then be able to throw it off, laugh at it; could tell you, then, what is the matter with me. But as it is I cannot. I can only say that I have two wills, one for you, the other against, that is, against the continuance of our engagement."

"Two antithetic inclinations," suggested Mr. Pencilpusher.

"Call them antithetic or what not," replied Ada, "the sensation is so extraordinary that only that I know what is going on around me I should think myself bewitched."

Mr. Pencilpusher groaned.

"You feel badly," continued the girl, "but mark you, George, if you are miserable I am wretched; if you are unhappy I am broken-hearted. And I was so happy a week ago."

Mr. Pencilpusher was completely non-plussed. Wracked with disappointment and deeply stirred by the picture of misery the girl presented, he was still able to reflect, and he canvassed rapidly in his mind the possible causes of the mental condition in which Ada found herself. This girl had promised to marry him a week ago, and now she was strenuously insisting that the engagement should be broken. If this was not the freak of a bewitched person what was it? The girl was insane or next door to it. Were she a coquette he could understand it. Nor, would her behavior appear so strange if he had a rival. No, said he, after conning over several other reasons, I had as well look for a needle in a hay mow as to look for a reason for the girl's eccentric conduct. Mr. Pencilpusher, however, had erred in his last conjecture. He did have a rival, and an active one at that. It was not his fault, though, that he was aware of it. A rejected suitor of Ada's, as was Mr. Jimpson, could hardly be reckoned a rival. Nevertheless, it was Mr. Jimpson who was responsible for Ada's strange behavior. It is doubtful, however, whether the knowledge of having a rival would have assisted Mr. Pencilpusher in reaching a solution of Ada's inexplicable conduct. It might have confirmed him in the belief that she was shuffling; that having repented her promise, and lacking the moral courage to say so, she had elected to wear out his patience by acting the fool, but the chances are it would not. The girl, evidently, was sincere. She was morbid, and the fit would pass away in a day or two, and full of this idea Mr. Pencilpusher hopefully bade Ada good night.

Four days later the intelligence reached the office that Mr. Mosbak had fallen into a slumber from which he could not be roused. Here was an item that no live newspaper could afford to ignore, and Mr. Pencilpusher, accordingly, was deputized to investigate. He found the Mosbak household considerably perturbed, Ada especially. For some inscrutable reason, as it appeared to him, she connected her father's misfortune with her own. Mr. Mr. Pencilpusher narrowly scrutinized the girl when she told him that. She certainly is crazy, he thought. Her wan face, together with the pathetic expression of her eyes, however, convinced him that she was perfectly sane. Nevertheless he threw out a feeler.

"Ada," said he, "I shall really think that you are bewitched if you keep on at this rate. What possible connection can your father's misfortune have with the delusion that has come over you?"

"It does seem absurd," admitted the girl."

"You just felt that way, I suppose," suggested Mr. Pencilpusher, with just a suspicion of sarcasm in his voice.

"Yes," replied Ada, simply.

"And must I understand," returned Mr. Pencilpusher, observing that they were alone, "that you are still in the frame of mind you were four days ago?"

"There is no change," answered Ada mournfully. "If anything, the feeling is stronger."

Mr. Pencilpusher could scarcely repress the expletive that rose to his lips.

"We had better part for good," said the girl. Mr. Pencilpusher, exasperated at what seemed to him as arrant a piece of tomfoolery as could be conceived, was about to say that he thought so too, when noting that the girl's eyes were suffused with tears, noting her wan appearance generally, he checked himself and made a motion to take her in his arms. She recoiled from him.

"Don't come near me," she pleaded, nay, almost commanded. "Don't add to my misery."

A new phase of the question was now presented. Hitherto the girl had never objected to his proximity.

"Evidently," observed Mr. Pencilpusher, sarcastic this time, "repugnance has given place to hatred?"

Ada made no reply.

Mr. Pencilpusher flung himself into a chair and buried his face in his hands. This was the first time he had given way to his feelings to outward appearance, and a wave of sympathy swept over Ada, and strangely enough she seemed to be herself again. She bent over the disconsolate reporter and tore his hands from his face. "George," said she, "don't despair." George at once brightened up, and made a movement to draw her to him. She recoiled again.

"It is of no use," she exclaimed backing from him. "It has come back on me again. I thought a moment ago that I was clear of it. Your grief made me forget it. We had better part."

"No," objected the young man, "if for a moment you have seemed yourself again there is a chance for your recovery. I should never forgive myself if I should part from you under such circumstances. Nothing but death shall part us, Ada."

It had occurred to Mr. Pencilpusher that if Ada, in a moment of sympathy, had temporarily come to her senses her case was anything but hopeless. She was morbid, that was all, and all that she needed was to be diverted. Surprise, anger, sudden fright, might serve the purpose of restoring her to a normal condition of mind. Imagining that he possessed the key to the situation, Mr. Pencilpusher felt quite elated. All that now remained to do was to apply the remedy. Carried away with this idea, he began to pace the room. "How shall I make her angry?" he asked himself. Shall I abuse her? No, I haven't the heart to do that. And what can I do that will frighten her? Shall I offer to stab her? That would frighten her in good shape. But, suppose she didn't frighten, and took me to be in earnest? They would have me up before the chief justice, who would give me ten years. A reporter up for attempted murder would simply confirm him in the belief that we were a wretched lot, and the public would be just fools enough to regard him an oracle. The stabbing business wont do; it's too risky. Divert her mind. It struck the reporter that to procure this end he would require to have the girl abducted, and later bob up serenely as her rescuer. If the excitement of being kidnapped and of being left in doubt for A few days as to her fate failed to remove the hallucination with which she was beset, it simply was irremovable, and Mr. Pencilpusher actually began to lay out a plan of campaign.

At this juncture, Mrs. Mosbak, accompanied by the doctor, entered the room, and Mr. Pencilpusher was forced to turn his attention to professional matters. The doctor was proved unable to throw much light on the subject. Mr. Mosbak's condition was inexplicable. Diagnosis had failed to reveal the cause of the patient's somnolence. He could only assure the reporter that while Mr. Mosbak's demise was not improbable, it might, on the other hand, be indefinitely postponed. So long as Mr. Mosbak took food regularly and digested it properly, there was no reason why he should not live for years.

But Mr. Mosbak slept for five years.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

Until further notice the afternoon trains on Saturdays and Mondays are cancelled.

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A number of Lots have already been sold, on which substantial buildings are being erected, and a large sawmill is under construction.

HUNTINGDON will be the terminus of three railroads within the next months and will be the distributing point for the great Sumas Prairie.

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Having bought my entire business back, I am prepared to quote goods at the following low figure for cash:—

11½ lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1 00	9 lbs. New Valencia Raisins	$1 00
14 " Light Brown Sugar	1 00	1 gallon home-made Cider	1 00
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Just received, Mince Meat, Labrador Herrings, Yarmouth Bloaters, Finnon Haddies and Black Codfish.

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The consignment of LADIES' OAK and WALNUT CABINETS, DRESSING STANDS and DESKS have arrived, and

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BUILDING DONE IN 1890

Evidence That We Live in the Age of Brick and Mortar.

$1,250,000 Spent in Buildings---New Blocks and New Homes---Magnificent Church Edifices--Substantial Proof of the City's Prosperity---Complete List of the New Structures.

The feeling of pride that fills the breast of the average Victorian as he gazes about the beautiful, substantial city he calls home, is only natural.

Beneath his gaze rises, each year, new edifices surpassing the efforts of former years, both in magnitude, and architectural beauty; buildings of every description from business blocks of brick and stone with fanciful trimmings, to lovely little cottages, only a story high to be sure, but containing within their narrow walls improvements, which a few years ago would have been considered the greatest luxuries, and which to-day are only the common accessories to the working-man's home in this favored city.

The building operations during the year just past have been on a larger scale than ever before in the history of Victoria. A comparison of the figures for 1890 with those of the preceding year show a large increase in the amount of money expended. One item of $150,000 spent on a single building last year, the Dunsmuir mansion, must be compared with the amount put in the same building during 1890, which was only $50,000. The number of buildings erected is largely in excess of those constructed in 1889, and as a rule these buildings are of a far better class.

In the business portion of the city the most striking of the new buildings, is the Turner Block on Douglas street, a large three story and basement brick building, put up at a cost of $35,000, by Mr. John Turner, who is spoken of as the most enterprising builder in Victoria. During the past year Mr. Turner has built, in addition to his Douglas street block, three two-story frame residences on Cook street, costing $8,000, six handsome cottages in James Bay, costing $6,000, and upon the Janion property in Store street which he recently acquired, he is at present erecting a fine hotel, which will be a three-story brick building, and will not cost less than $20,000 when finished. Allsop & Mason are also largely identified with the building interests of this city, and each year sees new structures erected under the auspices of this well-known firm. The $24,000 block on Yates street, next to the Vancouver Hotel, three cottages on Vancouver street, and extensive alterations in the "Telegraph Block," where their new offices will be located, comprise about all of this years' operations.

Perhaps in no section of the city are the signs of improvement so marked as on Johnson street, between Wharf and Government streets. The new Colonial Hotel, a three-story brick structure costing $16,000, the improvements on the store occupied by Gilmore & McCandless, which cost $7,000, the imposing building of brick and stone, two storys and basement, built by Mr. H. Saunders at an expense of $12,000, and occupied by him, for the wholesale and retail grocery business, the Anderson Block, costing $10,000. All these and the several new buildings built in recent years, have so changed the appearance of Johnson street, that "old-timers" and Victoria folks who have been abroad for a time, scarcely recognize the well-known thoroughfare. But the march of improvement on Johnson street will not stop here. Messrs. Wilson and Dalby during the coming year will erect on the corner of Johnson and Government streets, what will probably be the finest business block in the city. The building will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000, and will be used for stores and offices.

Lenz & Leiser are justly proud of their new three-story brick store on Yates street, built and owned by Mr. Yates. It cost $16,000. The Dominion Hotel and Colbert & Warner have both constructed fine brick buildings on Yates street, the former costing over $10,000. The estimated cost of the improvements and new buildings for the Victoria Rice Mills is $12,000. On the 4th of December ground was broke for Mr. R. T. Williams' four-story brick store and office building on Broad street to be completed in 100 days at an expense of about $15,000.

In the residential portion of the city, some of the wealthy citizens have erected mansions during the past year, which will compare favorably with the handsomest residences in any city of the Dominion. The favorite sites seem to have been in the section of the city near the upper end of Fort street. One of the finest houses built this year is owned by Mr. R. Irving, and is located at the corner of Moss and Belcher streets. It is a two-story and basement frame building of an elaborate architectural design, and fine stables occupy a portion of the grounds. The cost of the buildings will not fall short of $35,000. Mr. Robert Ward's mansion on Belcher street is one of the most comfortable dwellings in the city and costs $25,000. Mr. T. B. Hall, of the Victoria Rice Mills, also favors Belcher street, and has just spent $25,000 in erecting one of the stately homes of Victoria. Mr. Dennis Harris feels quite satisfied with his new home at Burdett avenue and Vancouver street, and why shouldn't he? It is a beautiful two-story frame mansion and costs all of $24,000. Judge Crease has just completed some extensive improvements on his property, and the records say that it will take $10,000 to pay the bill for the same. Mr. Frank Richards, jr., and Mr. John Nicholles, both rejoice in new $8,000 residences, and there are dozens and dozens of others, which are given in the complete list of building contracts let during 1890 published below, and which lack of space makes it impossible to mention in this brief summary of some of the principal buildings put up during the past year.

Two beautiful church edifices have been added to the list, during 1890, of which any city could be justly proud.

The impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone for the new St. Andrew's cathedral is still fresh in the memory, and the progress of this great work is watched with interest by all classes. Few cities in Canada, or in fact on this continent, can boast of a finer cathedral than the $75,000 one will be when completed. But the Roman Catholic congregation has not been alone enterprising as is shown by the handsome stone structure covering four large lots at Pandora ane Quadra streets, which is rapidly nearing completion, and which will be the church home of 1500 Methodists. The Methodist church is by far the handsomest church yet erected in Victoria, from an architectural point of view, and at the lowest estimate will cost $60,000, by the time it is completed. The First Presbyterian church is to all appearances a new building, $8,000 having been spent during the last few months in enlarging it to meet the needs of its congregation.

In 1891 more church building on an extensive plan is in view. Christ Church cathedral will be commenced, and when completed its projectors and ardent supporters say it will surpass all of the others. Then the great Canada Western hotel will adorn the lower end of Government street, the work on the walls beginning as soon as the job of excavating is finished.

The list given herewith includes only those buildings for which the contracts were actually let, and very few of them remain unfinished. The estimated value of each is none too high, and probably in many instances is not nearly high enough. The figures are as close as it was possible to get them and the grand total of $1,100,000 gives a fair idea of Victoria's steady advance. Not only are the numbers of her buildings being largely added to each year, but the new buildings are immeasurably superior to the older ones. The record given shows 310 new frame houses, 30 buildings of brick and stone, and since compiling the list (Dec 10) several other buildings have been started which will swell the total number to 350, and the total value of the buildings themselves to over one and a quarter millions of dollars.

Owners name.	Value.
Anderson, Mrs. Mary, 1 story brick	$ 1,400
Adams, Frederick, 1 story frame	1,400
Atwood, F., 1 story frame	1,500
Anderson, J. 2 story brick	2,500
Agnew, Wm., 1½ story frame	1,200
Allsop & Mrson, Douglas st., a	1,500
Allsop & Mason, Government st., a	3,000
Allsop & Mason, 2 3 story brick stores	24,000
Anderson, 4 stores, 2 and 3 story b	10,000
Archdeacon, of Columbia, 2 story b	7,000
Adams, 1 story frame	250
Allen, Wm., 7 1 story frame dwellings	2,000
Anderson, 1½ story frame	1,300
Brocklehurst, Wm., 1 story frame	1,250
Burroughs, 1 story frame	1,000
Burroughs, 3 1 story frame dwellings	2,700
Burroughs, 1½ story frame	1,500
Bartlett, S., 1 story frame	1,100
Bishop, G., 1 story frame	2,000
Brown Jug Saloon, alterations	1,500
Butler, D., 2 story frame	1,300
Ball, J. R. W., 1 story frame	2,600
Beaven, Mrs. M., 1 story frame	650
Bland, 2 story frame	2,000
Broderick, Wm., 2 2 story frame d	3,000
Brinkayson, 1 story frame	500
Brown, J. H., 2 story frame	4,000
Blackwood, E., 2 story frame	3,500
Burns (bank building) 2 story frame	12,000
Beam, E., 2 story frame	2,000
Brocklehurst, 1½ story frame	2,000
Blank, 1 story frame	1,200
Bertrue, 1 story frame	400
Bishop & Sherbourne, 1 story frame	600
Colbert & Warner, 3 story brick	6,500
Cathcart, 1 story frame	1,200
Caton, Miss, 1½ story frame	2,000
Collins, S. 1 story frame	1,200
Cornes, 3 story brick	9,000
Crane, J. E., 1 story frame	2,500
Cridge, Bishop, 1 story frame	400
Colonial Hotel, 3 story brick	16,000
Claxton, 2 story frame	5,000
Claxton, 1 story frame	1,400
Chinese Mission, 2 story frame	7,000
Crease, Judge, 2 story frame	8,000
Clark, W. F., 2 1½ story dwellings	2,200
Center Road, (over unknown) 2 1 story frame cottages	700
Crogan, H., 1 story frame	450
Clyde, C., 2 2 story frame dwellings	3,000
Clark, 1 story frame	1,500
Creach, 1 story frame	1,200
Canada Western Hotel, work done	20,000
Dempster, Mr. 2 story frame	1,500
Dempster, R., 1 story frame	600
Dempster, P., 2 story frame	2,000
Dalby, Wm., 2 story frame	4,000
Dean, 2 story frame	3,500
Dunsmuir Castle, work done 1890	50,000
Delvin, J. C., 3 1 story frame d	1,800
Dulvin, J. C., 2 story frame	1,300
Davis, Wm., and Ada, 2 frame d	2,300
Dougal, Jno., 2 story frame	5,500
Dwyer, D. W. 2 1 story frame d	1,200
Etheridge, E., 2 story frame	1,800
Elford, John P., 2 story frame	6,000
Ellsworthy, F., 2 story frame	2,400
Earsman, J., 2 story frame	3,500
Elford, T., 1 story frame	1,400
Elford, J. P., 2 story frame	2,000
Englehart, Mr., 1½ story frame	750
Fullerton, J., 2 story frame	2,000
Franklin, 2 story frame	1,500
Flett, H., 2 story frame	2,500
Futcher, 2 story frame	1,500
Fetmer, R., 1 story brick	800
Fairfield, A., 1 story frame	600
Fraser, A., 1 story frame	1,000
Fleming, 1 story frame	1,000
Gilmore & McCandless, 3 story brick	7,000
Geiselman, 1 story frame	1,800
Gore building's addition	3,000
Grandeau, Mrs., 2 story frame	2,000
Grant, Robt., 2½ story dwellings	3,000
Grant, Robt., 2 1 story dwellings	3,000
Gas works, gasometer and well	20,000
Green, A. A., 1 story frame coach h	600
Griffiths, 1½ story frame	1,200
Heritage, S. H., 2 story frame d	6,000
Hartley, Mrs., 1 story frame	1,050
Hall, T. B., 2 story frame	25,000
Heron & Mann, 1½ story frame	1,350
Hedge Bros., 2 2 story frame d	3,000
Holland, J., 2 story frame	1,000
Holland, J., 3 2 story frame dwellings	4,500
Humboldt st., 2 story row cabins	3,500
Humboldt st., 1 story frame small h	300
Heathfield, Mrs., 2 2 story frame d	3,300
Harris, D. R., 2 story frame	21,000
Hartley, Mrs., 2 2 story frame d	3,500
Howell, Mr., 1 story frame	1,400
Hills, Bishop, 2 2 story frame d	6,000
Hewlett, J., 2 1 story frame dwellings	2,800
Humphreys, 2 story frame	2,500
Hardy, Wm. 1 story frame	600
Hart, 1 story frame	1,300
Hall & Lowe, 1 story frame	1,570
Irving, R., 2 story frame	35,000
Irving, R. A. E. I., additional story	
Jeff, T., 1½ story frame	900
James Bay Athletic Club, 2 story f	6,000
Jewell, 2 story frame	3,500
Jones, J. M., 1 story frame	650
Jones, S., hotel, 3 story brick	10,000
Jones Bros, 2 story frame	1,200
Jackman, 1 story frame	750
Jenkins, J., 1 story frame	1,800
Jensen, 6 1 story frame dwellings	9,000
King, M., 2 1½ story frame dwellings	2,800
Kingham, Rev., 2 story frame	2,000
Kinsman, J., 4 2 story frame d	6,000
King, M., 1 story frame	1,500
Kamiusi, 1 story frame	400
Lutheran Church, frame	1,500
Lawson, R., 1 story frame	1,800
Lenz & Leiser, 3 story brick	16,000
Lemas, J., 1 story frame	250
Lawrence, J. A., 3 2 story frame d	5,000
Lawrence, J. A., 2 1½ story frame d	2,000
Lince, 1 story frame barn and d	800
Lang, 1½ story frame	750
Lovel, J. B., 3 1½ story frame d	3,600
Lewis, Mrs. R., 2 story frame	1,200
Laing, E., 1 story frame	300
Levy, J., 2 1 story frame dwellings	2,500
Luhwig, Hasper, 1 story frame	250
Levy, B., 1 story frame	600
Lewis, E., 6 2 story frame dwellings	6,000
Lowen, J., 1 story frame	400
Lee and Sons, saw mill	2,000
Langley, Yates st. addition	1,000
Moore, Jno., 1 story frame	900
Marshall, 2 story frame	2,800
Maclim, W. J., 1 story frame	1,200
Milne, A. R., 2 story frame	1,500
McGregor, 2 story frame	2,000
Mallette, C. E., 3 2 story brick stores	7,000
Mann, G. 2 1 story frame dwellings	2,500
Mitten, 1 story frame	1,000
McGill, 1 story frame	450
Maslin, W. J., 2 story frame	1,500
McTavish, Mrs., 1 story frame	4,500
Maidment, Miss, 1 story frame	900
McCaskill, A., 1 story frame	1,200
Musgrave, 2 2 story brick stores	4,500
Milne, A. R., 3 2 story frame d	3,600
Methodist Church, Pandora st	60,000
Mae Mum, 1 story frame	1,400
McConnell, J. W., 1½ story frame	750
Miller, 1½ story brick	1,500
McCaskill, 1 story frame	200
McKay, J., 2 2 story frame dwellings	3,000
Morrison, 1 story frame	300
McLarty, A., 2 2 frame dwellings	4,000
Maynard, C., 1 story frame	800
Milne, 1 story frame	1,500
McKoot, W., 1 story dwellings	2,000
McLaughlin, 1½ story frame	900
Meldrum, 2 2 story frame dwellings	3,500
Meldrum, 3 1½ story frame dwellings	2,400
Mc Koe, 1 story frame	1,200
Morrison, F., 2 story frame	2,000
Moody, J., 2 story frame	1,600
Moody, J., alterations, Yates st	1,000
McKenzie, 1½ story frame	1,500
Mathewson, 1½ story frame	1,400
Nicholles, Jno., 1 story frame	1,500
Nicholas, E., 1 story frame	1,200
Norman, S., 2 2 story frame dwellings	1,300
Nicholles, Jno., 2 story frame	6,500
Norris, F., 2 story frame	2,000
Newsham, 2 2 story frame dwellings	3,000
On Hing, 1½ story frame	500
Oswego st., 2 1 story frame dwellings	300
O'Reily, W., 2 story frame	3,500
Penoy, 1½ story frame	500
Pandora st., Presbyterian Church, a	8,000
Pierre, 1 story frame	800
Parter, J., 2 story frame	3,500
Provost, wharf	1,000
Pellen, A., 1 story frame	1,000
Pottinger, J., 1 story frame	1,200
Pendray, W. J., alterations	400
Pretty, 1 story frame	500
Powel, 1½ story frame	1,250
Pitts, S. J., 6 1 story frame stores	6,000
Pike, A., 1 story frame	650
Phillips, W. H., 1 story frame	750
Porter, R., 2 1½ story frame dwelling	2,500
Routledge, 2 story frame	1,800
Rocket, 2 story frame	1,400
Russell, Geo. S., 2 story frame	2,500
Ross, W. M., 22 story frame dwellings	2,500
Roberts, Mrs. Katie, 2 story frame	2,000
Rice Mills Co., Victoria, 2 story brick	12,000
R. C. Cathedral, brick and stone	75,000
Rithet st., 1 story frame dwelling	1,800
Richards, F. G. Jr., 2 story frame	7,000
Robertson, J., 1 story frame	300
Raymur, Mrs., alterations	500
Stephenson, W. G., 1 story frame	2,000
Smith, Frederick, 2 story frame	1,600
Steele, Peter, 2 1 story frame d	1,200
Smith, Henry, 3 1½ story frame d	3,800
Shotbolt, T., 2 2 story frame d	3,500
Smith, Alex, 2 story frame	1,500
Saunders, H., brick store	12,000
Saunders, H., 3 story brick	7,000
Spencer, 2 story brick addition	3,000
Somers, Jos., 2 story brick	4,500
Selleck, 3 1 story frame dwellings	1,700
Story, T., 2 2 story frame dwellings	3,000
Simpkins, W., 2 story frame	2,500
Smith, J. L., 1 story frame	1,000
Sayward, Lane, 1½ story frame	1,000
Styles, T., 2 story brick	2,500
San Juan street, 1 story frame	250
Swamsh, Mrs., repairs	350
Stanley avenue, 4 frame dwellings	2,000
Sheppard, 1½ story frame	1,000
Sugnacis, S., 1½ story frame	1,300
Sayren, 2 1 story frame dwellings	1,000
St. Barnabas Church, frame	2,500
Scott, H. J., 3 2 story frame stores & d	4,000
Stemlin and Earl, 2 story brick Spice Mills	6,000
Shakespear, N., 1 story frame	3,200
Simpson, A., 2 story frame	2,000
Smith, A. A., alterations	750
Street, Car Factory, frame	2,000
Street Car, alterations Power house	2,500
Turner, S., 1 story frame	1,500
Turner, P., 6 3 story brick stores	35,000
Turner, J., 3 2 story frame dwellings	7,000
Turner, J., 6 1 story frame dwellings	6,000
Turner, J., 3 story brick hotel	20,000
Tiarks, 2 story frame	2,500
Turner, 1 story frame	300
Trickey, Wm., 1½ story frame	1,600
Union Club, alterations	1,500
Vidler, 1 story frame	1,600
Victoria Crescent, 2 story frame	2,400
Vigelius, L., 5 1 story frame dwellings	3,000
Victoria City Addition to City Hall	34,000
Victoria City, addition to Water W	850
Vanhart, 4 1 story frame dwellings	3,200
Verdier, F., 1½ story frame	1,500
Willis, T., 1 story frame	800
Walker, W., 2 story frame	3,000
Walters, W., 22 story frame dwellings	3,000
Wagg, 1 story frame	1,000
Williams, R. T., brick factory	1,500
Williams, R. T., 4 story brick	15,000
Williams, R. T., Douglas st additions	300
Ward, Robt., 2 story frame	23,500
Wooley, Capt., 2 story frame	2,200
Wooley, Capt., 2 story frame	2,000
Williams, L., 1 story frame store	800
Whitley, 2 story frame	4,000
Wallenstein, T. F., 1 story frame	500
Williams, S., 1 story frame	800
Williams, S., 1 story frame	600
Williams, J. E., alterations	750
Wilson, Mrs. S., 2 1 story frame d	1,800
Ware, 1 story frame	500
Zabell, C., 2 story frame	1,200
Grand total	$1,116,300

THE VICTORIA POLICE.

Names of the Officers and Men on the Force.

The guardians of the peace in Victoria are not many in number, but in spite of this the criminal records do not show that they are in any way inefficient. True very little crime obtains in Victoria, but the nearness of this city to those on the Sound ottimes makes it a sheltering place for bad characters. However, the police of Victoria generally get their eyes on these immigrants before much harm is done, and the crooked ones are invited to get out in short order.

The force at present consists of a superintendent, sergeant and 12 men, as follows: Supt. R. W. Sheppard, Sergt. J. W. Walker, Constables E. Abel, J. Hawton, E. Carter, H. A. Levin, T. Mitten, W. Allen, S. L. Redgrave, W. Irvine, R. H. Walker, E. B. Irving, J. Smith, J. C. McDonald.

Supt. Sheppard has been on the force since 1880, and was also in 1864 a member of the Victoria police, but resigned in that year to go to Cariboo, where he was mining for some years. He joined the police again in 1880, and has risen to the position of superintendent, having been appointed to that office nearly three years ago. Sergt. Walker has been seven years on the force, during three years of which he has done duty as sergeant. The other officers have been on for greater and lesser terms, but all are tried and trusty men. The whole force is very efficient, but with the rapidly growing city will no doubt soon be augmented by additional officers.

Beautiful Women.

The magical efforts of Wisdom's Robertine as a beautifer and preserver of the complexion have been attested by thousands of leading ladies of society and the stage. It is the only article ever discovered which gives a natural and beautiful tint to the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all roughness of the face and arms, leaving the skin soft, smooth and velvety. All remarks on its delightfuly cooling and refreshing properties, a distinction not found in any other similar article known. D. E. Campbell, agent.

IN KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Hasty Review of the Situation in the Lake Country.

Mining and Agricultural Development Retarded by the Government---Still There is a Bright Silver Lining to the Cloud.

[FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

REVELSTOKE, Dec. 12, 1890.—I came through to this place from Bonner's Ferry by way of Kootenay Lake, Nelson and Sproat, reaching here by the last steamboat that will be able to get up the Columbia this season. The scenery—of the rough mountain, lake and river kind—is certainly fine, and will attract tourists. I should think the climate, too, tempered as it is by large lakes and rivers, and highly ozonic, must be enjoyable and healthy. There is fair low country sport—grouse and deer—in parts, and on the mountains bear, sheep and goats; but mountain shooting, in my experience, is chiefly done round the stove. All agree as to the excellent river and lake fishing—in the Mooyea and Kootenay Rivers, Kootenay Lake and other waters—but I had no time to test it, and the season indeed was perhaps too late. Agricultural land—hardly any that one can see or hear of; detached pieces nee ourse, but the district will never sue can arm produce for even a small population. The largest connected area of good land is along the Kootenay River, from the boundary down to Kootenay Lake, about 40,000 acres, which looked pretty from the river, treeless and grassy and level for several miles back to the hills on each side. The soil is very fertile deep, without stones—as good land, they say, as along the Wabash or Red River. Similar land, and about as much, is on the American side from near Bonner's Ferry down to the boundary. Physically the valley is all one. The American portion, perhaps, is a little higher than the Canadian, but the difficulty in the whole valley is the summer flood of the Kootenay River and other streams. This covers, for a month or so, most of the surface, and prevents cropping, though, doubtless, there are many parts that could be cropped or protected from the flood. It is bad policy that kills the valley, more than the flood. The government made an agreement, in 1886, with the Kootenay syndicate, (Limited) by which the valley was to be reserved, and afterwards granted on certain terms to the syndicate when they re-claimed it from overflow. Neither layman nor lawyer can make head or tail of the agreement, but the people in the district who have studied it, say that the surveys mentioned in clause 15, were not done in time and that, therefore, the agreement is null and void. Of this the government take no notice, but maintain the reserve. I was told that this was one of the reasons why the government candidate, at the late election, got only one vote in the whole Kootenay Lake district. There were 3,000 to 4,000 head of cattle in the American portion of the valley last year and there are there a number of hay and butter farmers. On the British side there is one rancher trembling for his holding. I could not repeat the strong language I heard about the land office. If the incubus of the syndicate were removed, the government last year arranged that a railway company incubus should succeed it. People seemed puzzled by this mania for excluding settlement, and doubtful whether the syndicate or the railway rule would be the worse. The new House, they say, cannot kill the railway agreement, even if they can kill the syndicate one. It is a sorry story, and I gladly left the scene, and felt freer for a time on the expanse of the noble Kootenay lake. When all the surrounding hills, mountains, and peaks can be seen clearly, this is thought by some who have travelled much, to be the finest lake scenery in the world. But you have heard this before, and wish to know about the minerals that are the chief attraction in the district. I doubt if the account of the assays of one claim, or the shafts in another claim will give you any clear ideas on the subject. Let me say at once that a trip through West Kootenay district is somewhat disappointing. I could not hear of anything that could be called a mine—a claim or claims seriously worked as such. After three years, it is only "prospecting" work yet. A distinguished railway official expressed this tersely, "We are making," said he "a railway to a prospect hole." The truth is that the number and nature of the "prospects" are encouraging, and so attractive that most mining men say that the district must have a mining future. "Were it only on the other side," meaning the American side, they add regretfully. There is no doubt whatever that we ourselves are largely to blame for this backwardness. It is not the mining laws of which complaint is made so much as the dilatory, niggardly, inconsistent administration of affairs, the locking up of lands and the granting of enormous areas, with royalty privileges to corporations. It is not too much to say that a man, does not know where to find a spot on which to settle with his family with good assurance of a title. I thought this an exaggeration when told of it, but my informant showed me maps on which he had marked the reserves, which seemed to include the whole country. At the same time, it would be incorrect to say that there has been no progress. Some money has come in, but it has come in driblets and not in lumps. Prospecting has been continued on the two sides of Kootenay Lake, at the Hendryx mine, and the Hot Spring camp, and more work has been done during this than during the previous year, and some of the old prospects and new finds look very well, so that there is something to justify the confidence in the natural resources of the district which people, locally, entertain. Large amounts of capital will not come in for mines that are subject to royalties; this is the universal opinion. The railway from Nelson to Sproat, when finished, will give an outlet to the C.P.R., or to the Revelstoke smelter, for ores which cannot be sent southward owing to the United States tariff, and the completion of this railway is what the district now waits for. I could not distinctly ascertain from anyone what markets were to be reached, but the outlet, at all events, is much desired. Much regret is expressed at the failure of the company to complete the line this year, as people consider that the Government will extend the time under the authority given by the act, whenever the company asks them to do so. It is considered that the money deposit should be forfeited and spent in the district. The opinion seems to be that the slowness of work has been caused by the workmen leaving on account of low wages, and that higher wages were not paid as the company did not fear to lose their deposit. Had the line been finished this year, and Columbia river transportation for ores provided, so that these could be shipped in early spring, mining companies and miners would have arranged to get out ores; now, as it is doubtful at what time next year communication will be available, men cannot do this; largely their money backers wish to see a way open to markets before moving, consequently next year may be lost. There are two townsites on the lake now being laid off, one at Hot Springs camp and another at the lake end of the narrow western arm that leads to Nelson, twenty miles off. The latter town, which is the first in the district and very well located, shows some progress which it is expected will be steady. I did not get up to the Toad Mountain camp, six miles behind Nelson, as the season for mountain travel was too late, but the work there continues to be "prospecting," with satisfactory results in several claims. The death of a mining man last summer, who had arranged to work a group of claims, with sufficient capital, was a disappointment as it is not known whether his work will be continued except in prospecting. The intention, however, shows that at least in one locality it was proposed to invest large capital in real mining. I was told that as a general rule a single regularly employed miner meant a population of ten, so that a mine employing 500 men on Toad Mountain would mean a population of 5000 in Nelson. The original royalty bill brought in by the Government, last year, would have taxed such a mine about $50,000 a year. I was glad to hear something about placer mining when at Nelson. Though the Government, I am told, have not hesitated to sell the ground all round a placer camp in this district, they will, perhaps be more careful in future. Wages have been made, for a short time, in creeks about 10 miles west of Nelson, and fair prospects have been got in the Salmon river valley, which will be tested in the spring. A few miners, also, are believed to be getting prospects, perhaps pay, in creeks about 20 miles north from the head of Kootenay lake. The existence of paying placer diggings, amidst the gold and silver ledges, would be extremely satisfactory, and it will surprise no one if such diggings are found in the places mentioned, or elsewhere. The 49 Creek diggings, west of Nelson, paid well for a time, in the old days. It is believed that the 10-stamp gold quartz mill, which has been worked by American capitalists at Eagle creek, not far from 49 Creek, has been working satisfactorily, but mining men keep their own counsel so closely that it is difficult to ascertain facts precisely. Nobody, indeed, cares to tell it is business to the world. If, as is supposed, the result is satisfactory, that mill is the first of the kind that has paid in the province. Very good gold rock "float" and also promising ledges or croppings, have been found in other places in the same locality. The railway, which connects Nelson with the Columbia river, is now laid from Sproat to within two miles of the Kootenay crossing, and the Kootenay bridge framing is ready to be taken out as soon as these two miles are laid. Grading is being done beyond the crossing on the Nelson side of the Kootenay, leaving about eight miles to be finished. An attempt will be made to keep a comparatively small number of hands at work. It depends on the weather during winter what can be accomplished. There was no snow at the Columbia river end up to the 10th day of December—the weather fine, glass down to freezing or so, never below 30° in the morning and fine during the day, but the vicinity of Sproat is climatically the most favored place in the whole interior. It is also one of the most beautiful, and I should think, will become a summer resort as well as a place of supply for up and down the river. The sawmill there has shut for the winter. I did not get down to Trail creek, which is 18 miles below Sproat, not wishing to lose the last steamboat, but I was told that silver ledges, not far from the river, had been located there during the summer, and were much thought of by the locators. Some good assays had been obtained and the ledges look large, so that if the mineral holds, there may be a good camp there; at present, of course, it is in its infancy. Good miners who had visited the place, spoke well of its promise. The mail during winter is to go, via Sproat and Nelson by Marcus (a village in the Colville country in Washington State), and, if possible, it is to be weekly. People all through the district are very sore that the Spokane & Northern Co.'s proposal to connect Nelson with the American system of railways, was rejected in order to give a monopoly of transportation to the C.P.R., thus defeating the beneficence of nature, which places the district within easy possible access of two railway systems. Revelstoke, with its superb townsite and advantageous location, is still a small place, but they tell me that a good many new houses have been built during the year. The smelter is ready for work, and is solidly constructed, but has not been able to work owing to the want of ores. It was built at least a year too soon. The manager has arranged to get some ores from Kootenay Lake, as soon as the Nelson and Sproat railway is finished, so that next summer, or autumn, the smelter may do something, and I hope to the advantage of its proprietors and of the district. The lower district, by and by, will have its own smelters and reduction works, but even then, the Revelstoke smelter may get its share of work. This will depend on the prices it pays for ores and the cost of transportation. Though some say the land dispute respecting the Revelstoke townsite is not yet settled, the Dominion Government are going to have an auction of lots soon. I find I shall not have time to visit Illecillewaet, which a wag here calls "Inexplicable Illecillewaet." There is a large quantity of ore there, some of it very good. A railway runs through the camp and the smelter is alongside the railway and not thirty miles distant. But the smelter does not seem to be able to get much ore from that camp, and there is not much activity in it. Yet I did not hear a man say that it might not be a good camp. The wag said the camp is too near the railway, and that camps do better when they have a grievance; it makes them "blow" and they thus become known. As to the wood of the West Kootenay district, I noticed Douglas fir, very tough white fir, heavy red fir, Jack or Bull or black pine, white pine, white spruce, cedar, cottonwood, balm of gilead, tamarac, white birch, black birch, alder, vine maple, hemlock and yew, but as to these valuable articles and other matters of interest, I will write to you again when I have time to arrange my note books. I was well received everywhere and found that the TIMES is valued highly. The people are very orderly and well informed, and many of them have a pleasant cynicism in their conversation, and a practical belief that it will be "all one a hundred years hence."

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

DAY AND MARTIN'S English BLACKING

ECLIPSE GLOSS

FOR LADIES' BOOTS.

Best in the World.

Chas. Gyde, Agent, Montreal

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THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OH, MY BACK!

STOP IT NOW,

SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies and have sought aid from different physicians without relief. About the 12th of April I was suffering from a very violent attack that almost prostrated me in such a manner that I was bent over. When I sat down it was almost impossible for me to get up alone, or to put on my clothes, when that Providence sent Dr. Henley, with the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, to my hotel. I immediately commenced using the tea, it had an almost miraculous effect, and to the astonishment of all the guests at the hotel, in a few days, I am happy to state, that I was a new man. I will recommend the tea to all afflicted as I have been.

G. A. TUPPER,

Proprietor Occidental Hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal.

D. E. CAMPBELL, AGENT,

NO. 66 FORT STREET. sep9-1yr

MUNICIPAL

All accounts against the Corporation of the City of Victoria must be handed in to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon, 31st December, 1890.

CHARLES KENT,
Treasurer.

Dec. 18, 1890.

COME AND SEE

THE NEW—

Japanese Store

Just received a large importation of goods

DIRECT FROM JAPAN

And we are now able to offer to the Public the most lot of Japanese Curios in Victoria. Give us a call and be convinced. As this is the first genuine Japanese Store established in Victoria, we would kindly solicit the patronage of the public. Give us a call and see what we have.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

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New Japanese Store

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Gas ether and latest improved electric vibrator used for painless extraction of teeth.

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ONLY OPTICIAN IN TOWN.

OPTICIAN, 27 FORT STREET, ONE DOOR from Government, Victoria, B. C. Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to eight, twenty five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OFFICIAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. de29-1y

THE VICTORIA PRESS.

It Rises and Grows With the Northwest Coast City.

An Interesting Account of the Growth and Progress of the Victoria Newspapers From 1857—Reminiscences of a Stirring Past.

[By Hon. D. W. Higgins.]

Let a community or settlement, however small, locate itself no matter where, and it will establish a newspaper at the very first opportunity that presents itself. Modern man, and woman particularly, must have news at any cost, and the newspaper is the quickest as well as the cheapest means of conveying it. Victoria, like all other places, had a beginning, though when that was is difficult to determine. Her newspaper press is identified with her from an early age, and has wielded a powerful influence for good from the outset. It is true that the press has had its ups and downs,—so has the city; but the press of Victoria was never so prosperous and progressive as at the present moment, and never has it had such a favorable outlook before it as on entering this coming year of grace, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

It remains with the people of Victoria to stand by the institution which has stood by them, and co-operate with it in quickly bringing this province to its destiny—viz: the leading gem in the Canadian diadem.

THE FIRST PUBLICATION.

One has to go back to the year 1857 for the first publication in Victoria. It was issued by the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Demers, and was printed in the French language. The press from which it came must have been nearly a hundred years old even then. It was a hand press of the really old fashioned style; the type old French, and the cases very quaint. The press is now to be found in the office of the Kamloops Sentinel, and a look at it would bring to the modern printer's face a smile of incomparable pity for our fathers in journalism. Its editor was Count Paul DeGarro, who had found it necessary to fly from France during the Napoleonic difficulties. His first stopping place was San Francisco, whence he migrated here. Only a few numbers of the paper were issued under his or anyone else's editorship. It was only started for a purpose, and that having been accomplished, it died a natural death. DeGarro hung around Victoria for some time, and to keep body and soul together, he took a position as waiter in a restaurant which stood on the spot where now stands Mr. John Kurtz's cigar store. An amusing part of this was the fact of all the young swells of the town (for there were swells then as well as now, although the place was fairly tolerable then) used to flock to this restaurant solely for the purpose of having it to say that they were waited upon by a live count. In August, 1861, DeGarro was smitten with the Cariboo fever, and took passage in an old steamer called the Cariboo, afterwards the Cariboo Fly. As the vessel was leaving the harbor, through some act of negligence she blew up, and several of those on board her were killed. Among them was poor DeGarro, the ex-editor and count. His body was recovered and buried honorably on shore. This event closed the checkered career of the first newspaper in Victoria, and that of its editor.

THE VICTORIA GAZETTE.

The first publication claiming actual pretensions to the title of newspaper was the Victoria Gazette, which was launched on the public of Victoria in 1858, when the gold fever was at its zenith. It was owned by Whitton & Co., of San Francisco, was remarkably well edited, spicy and intelligent. It was printed five days in the week and sold for 50 cents a week. Victoria then was a lively, bustling town of some six or seven thousand inhabitants, and being on the way to the mines, did considerable trade. The paper, to use a terse expression, sold like hot cakes, and brought in quite a respectable revenue to its owners.

THE BRITISH COLONIST APPEARS.

In September, 1858, the British Colonist made its appearance, and was strongly anti-Government in its tendencies. It was owned and edited by Hon. A. DeCosmos. The Government then was that of Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Douglas, and an appointed council.

It was in the following spring that the

NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES

appeared strongly in the interests of the Government. E. Hammond King was the publisher, and the editor was a man named Leonard McClure, a man of singular ability as a writer and thinker. The paper had rather a precarious career, and lasted only till the summer of 1860, when it was moved to New Westminster. During its lifetime, though circular, was printed and published in the heat of an election contest, reflecting severely on one of the candidates for the Esquimalt district, Mr. E. E. Langford, J.P., a much respected citizen, and the authorship was traced to the then Attorney General, Carey, who afterwards built the well-known Carey castle, now known as Government House. He died in an English asylum. A long and acrimonious legal contest ensued, in which, they say, he finally acknowledged to be the author. Langford left the matter very coolly, and in the Supreme Court, when the trial came up, he lost control of his temper and became guilty of contempt of court, for which he was condemned to one month's imprisonment. He was afterwards liberated on the order of the Governor. The paper never recovered from this affair and died out in the year 1861.

THE PRESS—1860.

When the New Westminster Times subsided, McClure started the Press, which was subsequently merged into the Chronicle; and some years afterwards the Colonist and Chronicle made its appearance as a combined paper.

THE EVENING TIMES

was a paper started by A. D. Bell, an English writer of considerable ability, but it had only an ephemeral existence, and on its ruins was built

THE EVENING POST,

conducted by Thomas Tanley, formerly of the London Daily Telegraph. He was a man of considerable ability and literary skill, but unfortunately addicted to the vice of the bottle, and after some months committed suicide on Fort street.

THE EVENING EXPRESS—1862.

This was started in 1862 by George Wallace and Charles William Allan. Wallace occupied the editorial chair, and was a man of great energy and ability both as a writer and a business man. The paper cut a very creditable figure for two or three years, was finally sold out to a syndicate of merchants, passed into the hands of the Evening Times Company and died. After the death of the Evening Express, George Wallace made £70,000 exhibiting a Japanese troup in Europe. He deposited his money in the American banking house of Bowles Brothers, with the intention of returning and settling here. Bowles failed, paying about two shillings on the pound, and poor Wallace was made a beggar. For many years after that he was leader writer, news gatherer and correspondent on the Montreal papers, where he was much liked. He died about two years ago from excessive grief at the death of his wife. His partner is still living somewhere in Ontario.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

brought Mr. McClure again to the front, but the paper only lasted three or four months. McClure was a clever speaker as well as newspaper man. On one occasion, in the Vancouver Island legislature, a certain tax bill was introduced which both he and Mr. DeCosmos opposed as bearing too heavily on the people. McClure made a sixteen-hour speech without once leaving his place on the floor of the house. The result of the effort was a disease of the kidneys which brought on death suddenly in San Francisco a few years later. One of the partners in the Evening Telegraph was a young Canadian named William Mitchell, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow." When the paper went under he proceeded to Cariboo where he fell down the shaft of a mine and was killed.

THE EVENING NEWS—1865.

Mr., now Sheriff, McMillan bought out this paper, which existed till 1870, when the Standard rose up and the News gracefully yielded the field. The Standard was creditably conducted throughout its lifetime, and was one of the journals of the province. It was turned into a joint stock company in 1888 and died the following year.

THE EVENING POST—1882.

This paper was launched on the public in the above mentioned year by W. J. McDowell and his brother, now dead. It was carried on creditably till the year 1887, when it surrendered the field to

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES—1884,

which was started in the month of June by THE TIMES Printing and Publishing company, with Thomas Gardiner as manager and editor. It set out with Liberal political principles and has maintained its first vows inviolate. In fact, it is the only really Liberal paper in the province. Time has dealt favorably with the journal named after it. THE TIMES has established itself more solidly in the public estimation year by year till now it is looked upon as the banner of Liberalism in the banner province of the Dominion.

WHAT THE PRESS MUST DO.

Altogether, there have been since 1858 some 50 publications of one kind and another, and only two survive. The press labors and has always labored under a most oppressive and unfortunate law. The American States, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have enacted liberal libel laws, but in this province the English libel law in civil cases obtains. A reasonable bill to place publishers on a better footing was introduced into the legislature some two or three years ago, but was thrown out. There is no doubt, though, that if an attempt were made now it would meet with success. It ought to; for it is not creditable to this young and prosperous community that the press should be shackled as it is in despotic countries.

The public press has done a great deal for this country, in bringing to it and retaining in it immigration, and in advocating public works, such as the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the dry dock, the Island Railway, the development and protection of native industries. All these matters ought to be taken into consideration. People should look upon the newspapers and speak of them in a very different manner to what they do at present. Many who have climbed to positions of honor through the influence of the press, are now too ready to treat its members with contumely and disrespect. This is virtually biting the hand which has led them—kicking from under them, as soon as they have no further use for it, the ladder by which they have climbed to their high positions. Sir M. B. Begbie is said to have begun life as a shorthand reporter.

The present libel law presses most unjustly on a hard-working, enterprising community. A writer has put it that you might as well take away a man's life as his means of livelihood—this is what the libel law does. British Columbia owes it to her press to act more fairly by that power which has placed her where she is, and which is raising her as time goes on into the principal gem in the Canadian diadem.

In my estimation, and judging from an experience of more than sixty years, I consider that the papers of British Columbia are highly creditable to the country in enterprise, in good editing and in moral tone. There have been exceptions; but an enlightened public sentiment has soon brought the offender to book.

VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fifth Year of the Paid System—Three Years Without a Large Conflagration.

The city of Victoria is considered the best, from an insurance standpoint, on the Pacific coast. During the past year 85 fires were reported at headquarters, with a loss estimated at $12,000. The value of buildings in this city is estimated at $6,000,000. The value of stock in the buildings is estimated at $5,000,000, making a total of $11,000,000 worth of buildings and goods protected by the fire department within the city limits. During 1890 the fire department cost in the neighborhood of $16,000, a small sum when compared with the cost of departments in Seattle and Tacoma. In the first mentioned city the pay roll for 1890 will foot up $85,000, while the entire cost of the department will be $150,000. The Tacoma department cost $62,000 for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1890, Portland cost $113,000, San Francisco $392,215. The fire loss in Seattle to 31st May, 1890, amounted to $85,000. Tacoma lost $102,508 for the fiscal year ending 31st May, 1890. This city has been fortunate and has prepared for war during times of peace. The apparatus used by our firemen is of the most modern description. The only faults to be found are the unprotected condition of the residence portion of the city, the lack of chemical engines and hose waggons and the scarcity of hydrants. The fire department is efficient and may well feel proud of the small losses during the past three years. The officers and members are: Chief, Thomas Deasy; assistant, C. N. Gowen; foremen, M. J. Conlin, H. McDowell and F. Hinds; engineers, C. Bush and F. Atkinson; drivers, W. Deasy, E. Whitcomb, D. McDougall; electrician and tillerman, T. Watson; hosemen, L. G. Burns, G. Ledingham, W. P. Lindley, George Moss, D. Henry, J. Hay, W. Ahern, J. McNeill, A. E. Mckay, D. McDonald, T. Service and J. Rendell; hook and laddermen, C. Smith, C. Palmer, W. Bryce, J. Bryce, J. Winterhalter. The equipment consists of one aerial truck, three steam fire engines, one horse hose carriage, 7,000 feet of hose, three hand hose reels, horses, swinging harness, and every kind of apparatus to turn out in less than 30 seconds after an alarm is turned in. The permanent men deserve great credit for numerous inventions placed in the houses, and the trained horses in all the engine houses prove that the drivers understand their business. Precisely at noon every day the horses are drilled and the houses are open to visitors. The new fire by-law will be strictly enforced after the beginning of the new year, and it only remains for the citizens to be more careful to make the fire loss even lower during the coming year.

MUNICIPAL OFFICEES.

How to Style Our City Officers—Lord Mayors, Mayors, Bailies and Aldermen.

The oldest elective borough headman was called the Port Reeve, or Keeper of the Gates, at which imposts were levied. The Normans substituted an officer called the "bailiff," and sometimes there were two bailiffs. In the early days of our representative system, when members had to be borough residents and were paid, the bailiff often was sent as the parliament man. The chief municipal officer in several ancient English towns is still called a bailiff, not a mayor. When Norman French became the language of the higher classes in England, the French word "maire" was introduced, and was valued as a distinction. The Scotch "bailie" corresponds to the English Alderman, but in Scotland the head borough officer is called a "provost." Of all these names, "alderman," which means "old man," has the highest origin, for it was the name generally applied in Saxon days to earls and governors of provinces. The proper way to style "mayors" in the old country is not authoritively settled, but custom seems to establish that the mayors of all corporations are styled "right worshipful," and the aldermen and recorder (chief judicial officer), as well as the justices of the peace, are styled "worshipful." The recorder has precedence next to the mayor. There is, therefore, good authority for using these styles in addressing our own municipal officers. The mayors of London, York and Dublin are called "lord mayors," and the lord mayor of London is addressed by the privy councellor's title of "right honorable," not by appointment of the sovereign, but assumed because he is always summoned to sign the proclamation of the accession of a new sovereign. He takes, within the city, precedence even of the princes of the blood royal, and did so at Nelson's funeral. A nobleman has never been lord mayor of London, but two Cecils—ancestral connections of the present premier of England—were mayors of Stamford; and a Stanley—ancestor of the present Canadian governor general—was mayor of of Proud Preston, from which city the latter takes part of his title. We sometimes hear the present called the "municipal" age, but the duties of the municipal officers, nowadays, if multiplied by a hundred, would not be half equal to those of the bailiffs, aldermen and chamberlains, who, in English provincial tows, three centuries ago, poked their noses into everybody's business, from January to December, both inclusive. All things whatsoever that a man could do or say, eat or drink, use or wear, had to be prescribed, measured, weighed, chalked out, cut and dried, labelled, taxed, and enforced; not to mention the care of orphan estates, relief of the poor, and the mustering and furnishing, sometimes at an hour's notice, of men for the wars, ayont the Tweed, or to even refractory Ireland, or to France. Our modern municipal officials, comparatively, have an easy time. It would be truer to call the present the non-municipal era, or that in which we are trying to discover with how little municipal government we can get along.

The Best Yet.

Call and examine the new stock of ladies' companions, scissor cases, razor cases and shaving sets, and a new line of pocket knives, razors, scissors and shaving materials, at M. & H. A. Fox, 78 Government street.

NEW STEAMERS.

Additions to the Registers in this Province During 1890.

Considerable steamboat building has been done in the province the past year, as the following additions to the registers of the different ports will show:—

Name of Vessel.	Horse Power.	Gross Tonnage	Where Built.
VICTORIA.			
North Star	2	8.11	Esquimalt.
Georgie	4.8	32.16	U. S.
Mascotte	8.6	199.53	Victoria
Mystery	24	61.90	Victoria
Standard	22.5	51	False Creek
Thistle	24	222	Victoria
Chieftain	22.5	64.80	Victoria
Bon Accord	5.4	100	Victoria
Constance	22.4	99.32	Victoria.
WESTMINSTER.			
Clyde	4.3	47.87	False Creek
Velos	15	72.52	False Creek
Brunette	4.5	37.03	Westminster
Nagasaki	5.3	15.13	Hongkong
Lytton	10.7	43.42	Haystoke
Egeriman	2	11	Unknown
Millie	3	9.21	Vancouver
Dreadnaught	2.5	38.05	Westminster
VANCOUVER.			
Alpha	2.5	104.47	Vancouver

Besides these already registered, there is the Burt, built at Victoria, the Earl at Vancouver, and two or three large boats on the Kootenay lakes and several smaller ones on the Skeena which have not yet registered. The showing for the year is good; and the prospects are that many more will be added to the local fleet next year, as negotiations for construction are going forward.

Better Than Cosmetics.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She understood the art of enjoyment.

She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors.

She cultivated a good digestion.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant words.

She made whatever work come to her congenial.

She relieved the miserable, and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She did whatever came to her cheerful and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that there is a halo of white hair about her head she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.

The Daily Life of an Actress.

Girls who long for the adulation, flattery and amusement commonly supposed to be inseparable from life upon the stage can profitably study the words of an actress who has succeeded in making a name for herself. "My life is very uneventful," she says. "It is full of hard and monotonous work. Excitement—yes, at night, when I am before the public; but for the rest of the day—no. At 9 o'clock in the morning I ring for my boullion. After I have finished it I take a cold bath and then my breakfast. Unless I am due at the theatre for a long, tedious rehearsal of four or five hours, I attend to my correspondence, sorting and answering various letters. After that is finished and my household duties are looked after, I go for my constitutional walk of two or three hours. I eat no luncheon, and when I return from my exercise it is nearly time for my dinner, for I dine at 4.30 o'clock. After this meal is over I have just a little time to rest before the real business of the twenty-four hours begins. I must be at the theatre at 7.30 o'clock sharp. At midnight I am home again, and after supper I go to bed. Now, this is a fair sample of my life. Every hour has its duties."

Real Estate Transactions.

The gains of Great Britain during the last ten years, some of them almost involuntary, have been prodigious—much greater, we sometimes think, than is altogether consistent with prudence. She has been forced to occupy Egypt, and to continue there, fixing no time for evacuation, except a date definite enough, perhaps in her own mind, but which seems to all foreigners more and equivalent for the Greek kalends. She has annexed Burmah, a greater kingdom, specially coveted by M. Gambetta, in perpetuity. She has extended her dominion in "South Africa" far beyond the dream of Sir Bartle Frere, once pronounced so wild, till it has passed the Zambezi, occupying great kingdoms en route, and low stretches up to the country of the Lakes. Finally she has seated herself in the best position on the coast of East Africa, a position from which, whenever Germany wearies of playing at colonies, she may spread north and south till with one hand she touches Khartoum, and the other Madagascar and the Cape.

Including Jack Whittington's.

A consignment of nineteen and one-half tons of embalmed cats from Beni Hassan, Central Egypt, has just reached Liverpool. In this parcel there are remains of 180,000 cats. They were discovered by an Egyptian fellah employed in husbandry, who fell into a pit, which, on further examination, proved to be a large subterranean cave completely filled with cats, every one of which had been separately embalmed and dressed in cloth, after the manner of Egyptian mummies, all being separately laid out in rows. Specimens of these have been taken by Mr. Moore, the curator of the Liverpool Museum, where they can be seen. The remainder are about to be employed as manure. The Rev. H. H. Higgins and Mr. Moore fix the date of their interment at 2,000 years before Christ.

The Earliest Hospitals.

The first germ of the hospital idea meets us towards the close of the second century. At about this date, in times of war, there were attached to the Roman camps a "valetudinarium" and a "veterinarium." In the former, only those were treated who were seriously wounded or diseased; previously to this time the disabled soldier would receive such rough care as the age afforded, either in his own tent or in a neighboring cottage. Under Tiberias, who paid no little attention to the well-being of his soldiers, ambulances with easy cushions were provided for the transportation of the sick. The first complete establishment for the reception of the sick was built by Basil the Great, at Cesarea, in Cappadocia (Asia Minor), soon after he became Archbishop of that See (A.D. 370).

Pumper—A great deal of eloquence is wasted nowadays in after-dinner speeches.

Stomper—Yes, in fact it is wasted on the dessert air.

A Cure for Toothache.

Ask your druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum, prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto. Price 15 cents. oc9 ed 6m

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

$8.00 PANTS

Until Christmas Day we will sell for

EIGHT DOLLARS

Pants worth from $10 to $12 at regular price.

Bound to Close Them Out

D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 Government Street, Near the Postoffice. o.23.tf

Electric Bells ALL DESIGNS ADDRESS R. B. McMICKING 10 TROUNCE AVE. oc17-tf

TRY PENDRAY'S SHOE BLACKING

CAMPBELL'S WORD COMPETITION

$225 Given Away

To Persons forming the Largest List of words from the three words.

"Braden's Cough Cure"

Braden's Cough Cure, the Great English Cough Remedy (manufactured solely by D. E. Campbell), is an old English compound of several ingredients combined with the active principle of grindelia robusta, making it one of the best, if not the best, cough remedies now offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough and Croup. If you have a cold try a bottle; the use of one bottle will convince the most skeptical. We have sold thousands of bottles in this Province on its own merits, and knowing it to be A GOOD THING, we take the following method of advertising it and making it as familiar an article in the household as a comb and brush. We offer 10 Handsome Prizes to be competed for, aggregating in value $225, by persons sending the largest number of English words constructed from the letters contained in the words "BRADEN'S COUGH CURE":

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st Prize,	1 Lady's Gold Watch (14k. guaranteed) and Chain (18k.), value	$75
2nd Prize,	1 Gold Necklace and Locket	40
3rd "	1 Diamond Bracelet	30
4th "	1 Boy's Silver Watch and Chain	25
5th "	1 Handsome China Figured Tea Set	15
6th "	1 Handsome Manicure Set	10
7th "	1 Handsome Moss Rose Tea Set	
8th "	1 Handsome Oak Leaf Tea Set	
9th "	1 Handsome Manicure Set	
10th "	1 Handsome Lamp	

Every person purchasing 50c worth of goods will receive a card containing full directions regulating the competition, which will entitle the holder to compete.

Contest to be decided and lists received

NOT LATER THAN 12 P. M. MARCH 3

Prizes awarded by a disinterested Committee

To meet the convenience of physicians and the public our Store will be kept open until 2 a.m. every night. A properly qualified dispenser will be in attendance.

Prizes can be seen on exhibition at the Drug Store

D. E. CAMPBELL

Dispensing Chemist, corner Fort and Douglas Streets.

P.O. BOX 260. TELEPHONE 1

B. WILLIAMS & CO

97 JOHNSON STERET.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
Suitable for the Christmas Trade
JUST TO HAND

COMPRISING:
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, CUFF BUTTONS, HATS,
TIES, UMBRELLAS, SCARF PINS, CAPS,
SCARFS, MUFFLERS, SCARF RINGS, ETC.
SOCKS, DRESS SHIRTS, COLLAR BUTTONS.

THE PRINCIPAL CORPORATIONS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, FINANCIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND REAL ESTATE INTERESTS OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Architects.

HO PER & GODDARD Architects, T. Hooper, S. M. Goddard, Victoria and Vancouver. Victoria office over Spencer's Arcade, Government street.

MI E. MALLANDAINE, architect. Office room F over bank of B.C.

T. NORGATE & CO., architects, engineers and patent agents. Sketches, plans, elevations, specifications, etc., prepared. Office, Moody's block, 76 Yates street.

JO N TEAGUE, Architect, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue.

Barristers and Solicitors.

BE YEA & GREGORY, barristers and solicitors. A. L. Belyea, F. B. Gregory, L.L.B.

DE IE & POOLEY, barristers at law, notaries public. C. E. Pooley, Q.C. Office, Langley street.

DR KE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, barristers-at-law, notaries public.

GR RTS & TAYLOR, barristers and solicitors. D. M. Eberts, W. J. Taylor. Offices, corner Langley and Bastion streets.

H. G. HALL, barrister-at-law, solicitor, notary public, etc. P. O. Box 172. Office, 12 Bastion Square.

C. DUBOIS MASON, solicitor, notary public, etc. Telephone, No. 474. 57 Government street.

S. PERRY MILLS, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, solicitor and notary public, 46 Langley street.

WA KER, PEMBERTON & DUMBLETON, barristers, solicitors, etc. F. G. Walker, K.C., C. Pemberton, A. S. Dumbleton. 18 and 20 Chancery Lane.

YATES & JAY, barristers at law, notaries etc. 51 Langley street. J. Stewart Yates, George Jay, jr., Victoria. Yates, Jay and Russell, Vancouver.

Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Incorporated by royal charter, 1862. London office, 60 Lombard street, E.C. Paid up capital £1,000,000, reserve fund $1,000,000. Every description of banking business transacted. Credits issued on all parts of the world.

BAN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up capital £1,000,000 stg.; reserve fund £255,000 stg. London office 3 Clements Lane, Lombard street, E. C. Transacts a general banking business, buy and sell exchange and make collections on all parties. G. H. Burns, manager. Yates street.

GA ESCHE, GREEN & CO. Bankers. A general banking business transacted. Telegraphic transfers and drafts on eastern provinces, Great Britain and the United States. Collections promptly attended to. Agents for Wells, Fargo & Company.

Boots & Shoes, Wholesale.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO., limited, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, Montreal. Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C.

Boots and Shoes, Retail.

ERS KINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, A.B. Erskine, 132 Government street, corner Johnson, P. O. box 390. Fashionable stock of goods always on hand. Repairing neatly executed.

JO HN FULLERTON, IMPORTER and dealer in boots and shoes of all kinds. Repairing neatly executed. P. O. box 327. No. 103 Government street, near Yates.

T. L. IRVING, GENERAL DEALER in boots and shoes. You will always find my goods just as I represent them, and prices as low as the lowest. We are the only firm in the city that makes a specialty of repairing. Yates street.

Billiard Goods.

W. WAITT & CO., have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Samuel May and Co.'s billiard and pool tables and billiard supplies. Orders promptly attended to.

Boilermakers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Boilermaker and Iron and General Blacksmith. Store treet. Steamboat and ship's work done with despatch. Agricultural implements made and repaired. Miner's picks made to order.

Books and Stationery.

CENTRAL BOOK AND STATIONERY store, 45 Government street. Complete stock of school books, dictionaries, atlases, bibles and prayer books. Special attention given to high grade stationery. Office and school supplies. Prompt attention given to all orders. P.O. box 737. J. R. Kerr.

ROBERT JAMIESON, bookseller and stationer. Next door to Post office. Government street.

W. WAITT & CO., BOOKSELLERS and stationers, 77 Government street, agents for Remington type-writer, L. Prang & Co's art publications; J. & J. Taylor's world-renowned safe and lock works, Messinger cash registers.

Civil Engineers.

E. DEVEREUX & CO., civil engineers and surveyors. Real estate brokers, 13 Government street, room 7 and 8.

G. HARGREAVES, CIVIL ENGINEER and land surveyor, 47½ Government st.

EME RTON & SON, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, etc. Money to loan on approved securities. 43 Fort street.

P. TI CK, C.E., plans, estimates and specifications prepared for contractors. Land, topographic, mining and city surveying. Assays. Timber limits located. Offices, Musgrave building, 30 Broad street.

Carriage Manufacturers.

F. BA EK & CO., carriage builders, carriage manufacturers and general blacksmiths. Jobbing promptly attended to on shortest notice. Corner Broughton and Gordon streets.

JOHN N HESTON, manufacturer and dealer in fine carriages, farm wagons, plows and agricultural implements. General blacksmithing and repairing. 67 and 69 Broad street. P.O. box 229.

Clothing Manufacturers.

B. PI SON & CO., IMPORTERS and manufacturers of clothing, shirts, overalls, etc., specialty of men's and boys' fancy tweed pants, silk shirts, etc. Send for catalogue. P.O. box 516; 30 Yates street.

Cigar Manufacturers.

MOKE RTZ & CO.'s, celebrated brands of Havana cigars. Corner of Government and Johnson streets.

J. L. LI T, manufacturer of the T. L. cigar, 138 Fort street.

Cigars and Tobacco.

D. HART, Palace Cigar Divan, Government street, north of Yates.

SALMON'S Segar and smokers supply store. The largest and best assorted stock of meerschaum, amber and briar goods on the Pacific Slope. Imported and domestic cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. H. J. Salmon, corner Yates and Government streets.

Candy Manufacturers.

TO THE PUBLIC. GO TO THE Boston for fine candies. The best in the city. A fine novel given away with every half pound of cream, French ringet and angel food. Marshmellow a specialty. Nov. 111 Government street.

H. A. LILLEY, City Candy Factory, manufacturer of all kinds of plain and fancy candies; also, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic fruit, nuts, cigars, etc. 105 Douglas street, between Johnson and Pandora, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 556.

THE CHICAGO CANDY FACTORY, Lawrence and McCulloch, proprietors, 46 Government street, manufacturers and dealers in all grades of plain and fancy candies.

C. W. ROGERS, candy manufacturer, importer of California and tropical fruits. 29 Government street.

Clothing, Retail.

ARTHUR HOLMES, gents' furnishing store, suits for men, youths and children, hats, caps, hosiery, shirts, scarfs, ties and collars, 78 Yates street.

W. J. JEFFREE, The Golden Rule clothing and gents' furnishing store, Yates street.

McLEAN & STEWART, successors to A. McLean and Co., general outfitters and importers of gentlemen's and boy's clothing, gloves, shirts, umbrellas, etc., etc. Scotch House, 31 Fort street.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, hatters and general outfitters. Gents' furnishing, etc., etc. 97 Johnson street.

Commission Agents.

ROBERTS & NICKELLS, real estate, financial brokers and commission agents, notaries public. 54 Government street, room 9, bank of B.C. Building.

Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEMLER & EARLE, Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, Decosmos block, Government street. Manufacturers of coffees, spices, cocoa, cream tartar, mustard and baking powder.

Contractors & Builders.

J. P. BURGESS, CARPENTER AND builder. The Peerless and the Champion weather strips. 10 Broughton street. Buildings erected or repairs executed with neatness and despatch.

McKILLICAN & ANDERSON, contractors and builders, Agents for the celebrated Richmond Weather Strips, for doors and window. Importers of hearth and floor tiles. Stair building a specialty. Langley street corner Courtney.

Commission Merchants.

E. G. ANDERSON & CO., manufacturers' and importers' agents, 531 Johnson street.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., 131 Government street, commission merchants. Samuel Samuel and Co., rice, silk and curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE, Victoria, and 61 St. Mary's avenue London, Agents Northern Assurance Co., British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., limited, British Columbia Canning Co., limited of London.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Wharf street. Commission merchants, shipping and insurance agents. Royal Swedish and Norwegian consulate. Represented in London by Messrs. H. J. Gardiner and Co., 1, Gresham building, Basinghall street, E. C.

J. H. TODD & SON, general importers and wholesale merchants. Wharf street. Agents and owners of the Richmond Cannery, horse-shoe brand, and Beaver Cannery, beaver brand, canned salmon, Fraser river, B. C.

RICHARDSON & HEATHORN, manufacturers' and importers' agents, 42 Yates street.

Crockery and Glassware.

JOHN WEILER, 51 to 55 Fort street, wholesale and retail, crockery, glassware, cutlery, plated ware, lamps, wallpaper. Large shipments of new goods constantly arriving. Write for prices and samples.

Coal Dealers.

ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD & LUMBER Co, Best New Wellington coal for household and steam purposes. Sole agents for the West Bay sawmill Co. Telephone 556 and 676. Office 42 Yates street, Yard at north end of Rock Bay Bridge.

Cornice Works.

PERRY & HALL, manufacturers of sheet metal cornice work, sky lights, conservatories and roofing, 95 Johnson street.

Dentists.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S., Doctor dental surgery. No. 95 Douglas St.

T. J. JONES, L. D. S., SURGEON Dentist, over Bank of B.C. Is now using the dental electric vibrator for the painless extraction of teeth. The most delicate person can take it without danger. Call and see testimonials.

W. J. QUINLAN, D.D.S., DENTIST. Occidental building, corner Government and Fort streets. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

R. F. VERRINDER, M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S., Dental and oral surgeon. Old Masonic building, 73 Government street.

A. W. WEST, dentist. All operations in dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Office, 86 Gov. St.

Druggists, Retail.

COCHRANE & MUNN, prescription and family druggists. Corner Yates and Douglas streets, opposite Clarence hotel. Night clerk in attendance.

GEORGE MORISON, druggist, corner Fort and Government streets.

MOORE & CO., chemists and druggists, established 1858. Yates street.

THOMAS SHOTBOLT, chemist and druggist, Johnson street.

J. TEAGUE, jr., druggist, 57 Yates street, between Broad and Government streets. Prescriptions carefully compounded any hour of the day or night.

Druggists, Wholesale.

LANGLEY & CO., wholesale druggists, established 1858. A. J. Langley, J. N. Henderson, T. M. Henderson, 21 and 23 Yates street.

Dry Goods, Retail.

ALBION HOUSE, BROWN & WHITE, importers of linen and woolen drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, etc. P.O. box 132, Government street.

ARGYLE HOUSE, 88 Douglas street, importers of dry and fancy goods and men's furnishing goods. All goods marked in plain figures and sold for cash. W. O'Reilly and Co.

THE CITY HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1861. The oldest retail dry-goods establishment in the province. Staple goods a specialty. Wm. Wilson & Co., Government st.

LANDSDOWNE HOUSE. JOHN Partridge, importer of foreign and domestic dry goods, 86 Yates street. Millinery, dress making.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, T. HAUGHton & Co., importers and dealers in dry and fancy goods. Millinery and dress making. Ladies and gents' underclothing a specialty. 88 Yates street.

THE WHITE HOUSE, DRY GOODS, millinery, tourist outfits, gloves, hosiery and novelties. Henry Young & Co.

DAVID SPENCER IMPORTER OF silks and dress goods, Government street.

Dry Goods, Wholesale.

LENZ & LEISER, importers of foreign and domestic dry goods, gent's furnishing goods, etc. Yates street corner of Commercial alley.

JOHN PIERCY & CO., manufacturers of clothing and underwear, wholesale drygoods. Office and warehouse, 25, 27 and 29 Yates street, directly opposite the Oriental hotel.

C. STROUSS & CO., manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, etc. Wharf St.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, H. C. Beeton & Co. 33 Finsbury Circus, London, Merchants and Insurance Agents.

Electric Supplies.

R. B. McMICKING, GENERAL agent for electrical apparatus and practical electrical. Electric call bells, annunciators, burglar alarms, gas lighters, and electric lighting a specialty. Office 10 Trounce ave. P. O. box 357.

Flour Mills.

VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL. Victoria Rice Mill. Hall, Ross and Co. agents.

Flour, Feed and Grain.

R. BAKER & SON, grain and commission merchants. Dealers in flour, feed, field seeds, foreign and domestic fruits. Cash paid for produce of all kinds. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. P.O. box 69. Yates St. near Wharf.

BRACKMAN & KER, manufacturers and dealers in flour, bran, hay, grain, meals, pearl barley, split peas, hominy, etc. P.O. box 567, telephone No. 167. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. Mills at North Saanich, B.C.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE, commission merchants, dealers in fruits and all kinds of produce, Yates street. Agents Skidegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, laundry soaps, Woodstock, Ontario.; Tellier, Bothwell and Co., Montreal, Parisian washing blue.

JOHN WILSON, general commission agent, flour, feed and produce, office, 28 Yates street. P.O. box 29.

Furniture Dealers.

HASTIE & ERSKINE, James Hastie R. Erskine. The Reliable furniture dealers and upholsterers, 62 Government street, P.O. box 449. Warehouse 22 Fort street.

Furniture Manufacturers.

JOHN WEILER, 51 to 55 Fort street, manufacturer of furniture, some elegant bedroom, diningroom and parlor furniture of latest style in antique oak and walnut heavily carved. Large variety of chairs, reed and rattan goods; carpets and rugs, largest stock in the province.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEwhere call and see what bargains J. Sehl has to offer you in bedroom, parlor and kitchen furniture, floor coverings of every description, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc. Genuine bisque figures and all kinds of ornaments. 66 and 68 Government street.

Founders and Machinists.

THE ALBION IRON WORKS CO., limited, engineers, iron founders and boiler makers.

General Merchandise.

HUDSON'S BAY CO., dry goods and clothing, groceries and provisions, wines and liquors, cigars and tobacco. Naval stores and general merchandise. Wharf street.

Grocers, Wholesale.

COWAN & WILSON (successors to S. J. Pitts). Wholesale grocers and provision merchants. Importers of California and tropical fruits. 8 and 10 Yates street; 28 to 34 Waddington alley.

THOMAS EARLE, importer and wholesale grocer. Agent for Alert Bay cannery Co., North Pacific canning Co., Pioneer steam coffee and spice mills. P.O. box 61. Wharf street.

Grocers.

DEMERS & SON, dealers in groceries, provisions, etc. 115 Douglas street corner Pandora.

FELL & COMPANY, importers and dealers in groceries, provisions, fruit, etc. Coffee and spice mills, wine and spirit merchants, general Italian warehousemen. Fort street. Always ask for Fell's coffee at the wines.

J. PHOENIX, dealer in groceries and provisions, 89 store street.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., importers and dealers in staple and fancy groceries, wines and liquors. Government street.

HENRY SAUNDERS, importer, wholesale and retail dealer in Groceries and Provisions, wines, spirits, etc. Contractor to H. M. Navy at Esquimalt. 39 and 41 Johnson street.

JOSEPH GOSNELL, importer and dealer in groceries, provisions, tea, coffee, butter, eggs, flour, oilman's stores. Gosnell's home-cured hams, bacon, corned pork, pig's feet. Agent for Cultwood Lime Company, telephone 40 P.O. box 203. Corner Douglas and Cormorant streets.

Gents Furnishings, Wholesale.

J. A. T. CATON & CO., importers of pipes, jewelry, cutlery, gent's furnishings and notions. 17 Yates street.

Gents Furnishings, Retail.

SAN FRANCISCO HOUSE, fine hats and gents' furnishings, 79 Government street, E. Frank.

Gas and Steam Fitters.

BRADEN & STAMFORD, HEATING, gas and sanitary engineers. All the latest improvements in steam and hot water heating; plumbing and gas fixtures. We pay the highest prices for labor, and command therefore the best mechanics in the country.

L. G. BURNS, plumber and tinsmith, 101 Johnson street. Gas, hot water and sanitary plumbing, tin roofing, sheet iron working and coppersmithing. Jobbing a specialty. Estimates given.

JOHN T. NORRIS, dealer in plumbers' gas and steam fitters' supplies; brass goods of all kinds. Work done in all the above branches. 159 Government street.

Gunsmiths and Machinists.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO., 119 Government street near Johnson. (John Barnsley, J. R. Collister,) gunsmiths and machinists, importers of all kinds of English and American sporting fire-arms and ammunition, baseball goods, lawn tennis sets, pocket cutlery, briar pipes, etc.

Hardware.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, corner Broad and Yates streets, importers and dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, steel, mill machinery, mining machinery, agricultural implements. Send for circular.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., importers of iron, hardware, agricultural machinery, wagons, buggies, etc. Corner Government and Johnson streets.

Hotels.

THE DRIARD. REDON & HARTnagle, proprietors. P. O. box 30. The only strictly first-class hotel in the city.

House Furnishings.

CLARKE & PEARSON, Importers of Stoves, Metals, Iron Pipe, Sheet Iron, Copper and Tinware. General plumbing. Estimates furnished. Yates street, next to Langley's.

McLELLAN & McFEELY, STOVES, Tinware and house furnishing goods, lamps, cutlery, high art mantels, grates and tiles. 70 Yates street, Victoria and Vancouver.

Hot Water Heating.

GEO. PHILLIPS, dealer in stoves and house furnishing goods. Sole agents for the Famous Grand Universal Hot Water Range, Universal Cook Stove, and the Anthony Steel Plate Furnace, warranted gas and dust proof. 132 Government street, near Johnson.

Hair Dresser.

MR. & MRS. CARL KOSCHE, the ladies and gentlemen's hair dressers, have entire new and complete stock of hair goods, ornaments and hair work; theatrical wigs for hire. Mrs. Kosche will personally dress and attend to ladies and children's hair. Mr. Kosche will cut gentlemen's hair, make wigs, etc. 31 Government street.

Horse Shoer.

R. RAY, practical horse shoer, sore feet and interfering a specialty. Corner of Gordon and Broughton streets.

Jewelers.

A. A. CLAYTON, Diamond Palace. Watchmaker, diamond setter, goldsmith and optician. Jewellery all kinds manufactured and repaired. Importer of precious stones. 47 Government street, opposite bank of B.C.

DAVIDSON BROS., watchmakers and manufacturing jewellers. Dealers in diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks and novelties. Victoria, 55 Yates street, Vancouver, 158 Cordova street.

LANGE & CO., Watchmakers and manufacturing jewellers have constantly on hand a fine assortment of Diamond goods, watches, clocks, jewelry, optical goods, electro plated ware, &c., All work warranted. 93 Government street, opposite Post Office, P. O. box 462.

E. PIERSON, (from London, Eng., and New York,) manufacturing jeweller, 32 Government street. Jewellery, society badges, etc., made to order. Engraving and enamelling. Watches, jewellery and fancy articles skilfully repaired.

CHAS. E. REDFERN, watchmaker and jeweller, 43 Government street. Established 1862. Chronometers repaired and rated by transit observations. Optical goods in great variety.

Japanese Goods.

"ROKUBAN," New Japanese Store, Japanese curios direct from Japan; the only genuine Japanese store in Victoria. Give us a call before you buy your Christmas presents. 150 Government street, near Johnson.

Job Printers.

MONROE MILLER, printer, book binder and paper ruler, Johnson street.

H. G. WATERSON, Printer. Plain fine, colored, bronzed work, prompt, reliable, tasty, neat, clean. 92 Government street over R. Jamieson's bookstore.

Lumber.

WM. P. SAYWARD, Rock Bay Sawmill, 32 Constance street, manufacturer and dealer in Island lumber and spars, importer and dealer in doors, windows and all kinds of dressed lumber, etc.

Lumber Brokers.

G. W. R. LEE & CO., lumber brokers, Store street.

Livery Stables.

W. G. BOWMAN' livery and hack stable, Broad street opposite Trounce alley, and View street, opposite Driard House. Largest and best livery stable in the province.

Merchant Tailors.

JOHN CALVERT, MERCHANT TAILOR and breeches maker, liveries, etc., from Messrs. Wright & Kettle, London, England.

A. GREGG & SON, Artist tailors 62 Yates street.

T. M. GRAHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR and clothier, hats, caps and gents' furnishing, 156 Government street.

J. McCALLUM, Fashionable merchant tailor. Latest styles, best work and reasonable prices, fit guaranteed. 13 Fort street.

H. A. POTTS & CO., artist tailors, opposite Clarence hotel. Only first class workmen employed. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Meat Markets.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CATTLE company, limited; cattle raisers, wholesale and retail butchers and packers. British Columbia market, corner Government and Yates streets. Head office, Victoria. Branch offices, Vancouver and New Westminster.

QUEEN'S MARKET, Government St. Lawrence Goodacre, wholesale and retail butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's royal navy, the Dominion Government, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates.

Marble Works.

VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS, George Rudge, manufacturer and dealer in monuments, tablets, tombs, mantles, furniture work and red and gray granite monuments. No 135 Douglas street

Machinery Depot.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT, Spratt and Gray proprietors. Consulting engineers, draughtsmen, patent attorneys. All kinds of machinery furnished and repaired. Tel. 576 P.O. box 264.

Painters.

JOSEPH SEARS, painter, glazier, paper hanger, etc. Dealer in paints, oils, colors, varnishes, brushes, window glass and wall paper. 114 Yates street.

Physicians and Surgeons.

JOHN C. DAVIE, M.D., Langley street

JOHN A. DUNCAN, M.D., 89 Fort street.

ERNEST B. C HANINGTON, M.D. C.M., 81 Fort street.

EDWARD S. HASELL, M. R. C. S. England. Office 38 Douglas St.

DRS. MILNE & WATT, 36 Douglas street. G. L. Milne, M.D., C.M. A. T. Watt M.D., C.M.

W. RENWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 30 Hillside avenue, Office 79 Fort street.

Piano Manufacturers.

GOODWIN & CO., PIANO MANUfacturers, tuning and repairing. P. O. box 42. Victoria, corner Fort and Broad streets.

Pianos and Organs.

M. W. WAITT & CO., established 1869 pianos and organs, importers and wholesale dealers in musical instruments, band instruments, sheet music, etc. Musical warerooms 64 Govt. St. H. Kent, manager.

C. A. LOMBARD & CO., direct importers of pianos, organs and musical goods. Sole agents for Steinway and Sons, C. Bonisch, Mendelssohn Co., and Williams and Sons' pianos, and W. Bell and Co.'s celebrated organs. 71 Government street.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING machines. The Newcombe, the Emerson, Gabler, Bush & Gerts, parlor organs, self-playing organs, pneumatic, B. S. Sheninger organs, Wilcox & White organs, Thomas organs, and others. The Union sewing machine, which sews backwards as well as forwards without stopping. Call and see it. The Domestic machine needs no comment. Thos. W. Fletcher, agent, 37 Fort street.

Photographers.

FLEMING BROS., portrait and landscape photographers, maps, plans and designs reproduced in any size. Machinery, models, etc., photographed to scale. Kodakers' supplies. 61 Govt. St.

FOR A CLEAR, BRILLIANT AND artistic portrait, go to Hall and Lowe, photographers, 63 Government street. The best is the cheapest.

JONES & CO., portrait, landscape and marine photographers. Views of the city and province always on hand. Babies' photos a specialty. Amateur's work finished. Telephone 496. Yates St. cor Government.

R. MAYNARD, PHOTOGRAPHER, dealer in boots and shoes, leather and shoe findings, corner Douglas and Johnson streets, P.O. box 75.

Real Estate.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, real estate, financial and insurance agent. Notary public. Town and country properties, (Mainland and Vancouver Island) for sale. 37 Government street. P. O. box 56.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE Francis Bourchier, Henry Croft, Charles E. Mallette. Real estate, financial brokers and notaries public. Offices: Colonist block.

H. CARMICHAEL, real estate and financial broker 72 Government street.

H. E. CROASDAILE & CO., land, financial and insurance agents. 42 Fort street

CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS., 30 Broad street. Real estate, financial and insurance agents, notaries public. General agents: Sun Life assurance Co., Citizens Fire Insurance Co., Eastern Fire Assurance Co., Pacific Asphalt Co.

DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON real estate brokers, agents for the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, the Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company, the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Limited, the Dominion Building and Loan Association. 84 Yates street.

FLINT & WILLIAMS. (A. St. G. Flint B. Williams), real estate brokers, insurance and general commission agents, conveyancers and notaries public. European agents, Flint and Son, Dublin, Ireland. 46 Fort street, corner of Broad, P.O. box 468.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., financial and real estate agents. Money to loan on approved security. Fire, life and marine insurance. Office 100 Government street. Agents for the old reliable Wellington coal.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE & CO'Y., real estate and financial agents. Best business and residence property. 30 Fort street.

H. F. HEISTERMAN & CO., insurance financial and estate agents. Agents for the Phenix Fire Insurance, the Mutual Life of New York, the Underwriting and Agency Association, the Firemen's Fund (Marine), The Western Assurance Co.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, real estate brokers and insurance agents. Through tickets to Great Britain and Europe and return at lowest rates. Timber limits, coal lands, and mining properties. Special attention given to investments for non-residents. Head office—Victoria. Agencies in Vancouver, B.C., Port Angeles, Wash., and London, Eng.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND Investment agency (limited), Thomas Allsop, Henry S. Mason, Cuyler A. Holland, directors. Head office, 15 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet street, London, England. Money to loan on mortgage at low rates. Town lots and farming lands for sale on easy terms.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO., real estate and financial agents, 48 Westminster street, New Westminster, 22 St. Mary's Axe, London, Eng. Agents for Commercial Union assurance company, limited; Connecticut fire insurance company of Hartford, London assurance corporation, London & Lancashire life assurance company, Canton insurance office, limited, (marine).

MONTEITH & MILLIGAN, real estate financial and general insurance agents, accountants and notaries public. Representing fire—Atlas assurance company of London, National assurance company of Ireland, City of London fire insurance company, limited, Life—Confederation life association of Toronto. No. 50 Government street.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN, real estate, financial and insurance agents. Agents for Canada Life Assurance Co., agents for Caledonian Fire Insurance Co., of Edinburgh. Bastion street.

F. O. RICHARDS, Jn., No. 31 YATE street, real estate and financial agency; fire, life and accident insurance; notes and policies prepared; rents and accounts collected. Notary public, conveyancer, etc.; loans negotiated; mining and timber lands for sale. Surveys undertaken. Agent for the celebrated Kleckhefer Passenger and freight elevator.

Real Estate (Continued).

MASON'S real estate, financial agency, corner Trounce avenue and Broad street. Choice city residential property. Estates managed and absentees acted for. Money to loan.

C. M. PAGE & CO., real estate and financial brokers, general commission agents, etc., Trounce Avenue, office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 7:30 to 9. Money to loan and mortgages negotiated.

T. G. RAYNER, real estate, insurance, stock and share broker and notary public. Bank building, Trounce avenue. P.O. box 56.

ROUTLEDGE & CO., real estate and financial brokers and notaries public. P.O. box 13, telephone 98. 48 Government street. Branch office, Seattle, Wash.

STONE & NORQUAY, real estate and commission brokers. O. T. Stone, Thos. Norquay. Agents for Mt. Tolmie Park and Church Farm estates. Correspondence solicited.

A. TOLLER & CO., real estate agents. 18 Broad street. Telephone 184. P. O. box 236.

GERVAS F. WAKE & CO., 52 Langley street, real estate agents. Money to loan, insurance, etc., P. O. box 24.

Restaurants.

POODLE DOG HOTEL RESTAURant, Louis Marbouef, proprietor. Yates st., between Government and Broad.

DELMONICO RESTAURANT and oyster parlor, E. Escalet, proprietor. Private dining rooms for ladies. Open day and night. Private parties served in any part of the city on shortest notice. 109 Gov. street.

Ship Chandlers.

PETER McQUADE & SON, established 1858. Importers of ship chandlery, paints, oils, varnishes and window glass. Wharf St.

E. B. MARVIN & CO, ship chandlers and commission merchants. Wharf street. Cable address: Marvin, Victoria.

Sash, Doors & Blinds.

JOHNSON, WALKER & FLETT proprietors Queen City Planing Mill, manufacturers and dealers in doors, sash, Blinds, window and door frames, mouldings, brackets, and house building materials. North Government street. Telephone 564 P.O. box 313

VICTORIA PLAINING MILLS, Rock Bay Bridge, Marhard & Mann, manufacturers and dealers in mouldings, doors, windows, blinds, English window glass. Planing and sawing, etc. P. O. box 228. Telephone 554.

GRAY'S STEAM JOINERY WORKS. Samuel Gray, manufacturer of sash, windows doors, mantels, mouldings. Factory, corner Government and Chatham streets. Patentee and manufacturer of the improved self-supporting geometrical stairs. Hand rails, newel posts and balusters. Door making and stair building a specialty. Post office box 39.

Sample Rooms.

THE OLD BROWN JUG, corner Fort and Government streets, has been remodeled and is now the finest place in Victoria, cosy private rooms and everything replete. Here will be found the best imported wines, liquor and cigars. Don't fail to give it a call. Croft & Powers proprietors.

MURPHY & BROWN, proprietors of the Adelphia Saloon, cor. Yates and Government streets, where will be found the finest imported wines, liquors and cigars to be had in Victoria. Fine billiard hall attached.

THE NICKLE PLATE SALOON, Thos. Garvin, proprietor, opposite the Post Office. Fine imported wines, liquors and cigars. Call for Garvin's fine French brandy, 60 years old. No finer in Victoria.

Soda Water Manufacturers.

A. PHILLIPS & SON., established in 1858 Pioneer manufacturers of soda water, sarsaparilla, syrup, ginger ale and cider. Lower Yates street, near Wharf.

Soap Manufacturers.

W. J. PENDRAY, Manufacturer of laundry soap, toilet soap, sal soda, laundry blue, liquid blue, stove polish, shoe blacking, vinegar and paper boxes. Dealer in caustic soda and Rosin. British Columbia Soap Works, 25 Humboldt street.

Sporting Goods.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY STORE, M. and H. A. Fox, import direct the best English pocket knives, scissors, table cutlery, butcher knives, razors, strops, and a complete line of shaving materials. Also plated ware, fishing tackle, and notions. 78 Government street. N.B.—Shaving outfits a specialty.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS, 81 Government street. Henry Gribble, importer and dealer in toys, fancy goods, stationery, combs, brushes, etc. P.O. box 91.

Transportation Company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION company, limited, for Vancouver, New Westminster, Fraser River, etc. See daily papers. G. A. Carleton, general agent; John Irving, Manager.

Transfer Co., & Livery Stables.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., limited Baggage checked at hotels and residences to all eastern points. Livery and hack stables Broughton street, foot of Broad.

Undertakers.

CHAS. HAYWARD, established 1867, Funeral director and embalmer, 32 Government street.

Wharfingers.

JANION WHARF CO. general merchants, warehousemen and wharfingers. Have room for 2,000 tons of freight in bonded fireproof warehouses. Consignments solicited. Apply at No. 28 Store street. Chas. Hayward, manager.

Wines & Liquors, Wholesale.

BUCHERAT & CO. J. Coigdarripe, Luke Pither. Importers of wines, liquors, spirits and Havana cigars, &c. Sole agents for Preller Claret, (green labels,) and Shlitz Milwaukee beer. Yates street. P. O. box 90.

A. B. GRAY & CO. importers and wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars and dry goods. Agents for "key" brand red and green gin, "central society of vineyard proprietors," Cognac brandies, Tennent's ales and stout, Bass Bellast ginger ale, "Thistle" blend Scotch whiskey, "heather dew" Scotch Whiskey, Mitchell's Irish whiskey, creme de menthe, Wheat vinegar.

HARRISON & McALISTER, importers and dealers in wines, liquors, etc. Corner Johnson and Government streets. Scotch and Irish whiskies a specialty.

TOLMIE & STEWART, wholesale and retail. Importers of wines, spirits, teas and cigars. Sole proprietors of the celebrated Royal Blend. Families supplied at lowest rates. Scotch whiskey a specialty. 43 & 45 Yates street.

A VALUABLE POSSESSION

A Portion of British Columbia That Should Be Opened.

Vast Water Courses Teeming With Wealth—Letters and Reports From the Yukon—They Cry Aloud for a Trail or Road—Some Facts About This Comparatively Unknown Country.

In an article published in the DAILY TIMES on the 3rd of last November, attention was called to the British possessions north of the sixtieth parallel, which are watered by the mighty Yukon River and its numerous tributaries. A country which, from the partial explorations and surveys already made, promises to excel the famous Cassiar district in the richness of its mineral deposits; whose forests and plains are the homes of countless fur-bearing animals, with timber to supply the world for many years to come, if it were only available.

Although the Yukon country has been a most profitable fur-producing district for the Alaska Commercial Company for many years, its great value as a gold-mining country was only discovered in 1885. It was in that year that a small party of hardy, intrepid men penetrated to the interior and located, some on Stewart River, and some at Forty Mile Creek, and began their search for gold.

Owing to the severity of the weather, which considerably shortened the mining season, but little progress was made at Franklin Gulch, which empties into Forty Mile Creek, that year, and most of the claims were abandoned. In 1886, however, the miners returned better stocked with provisions. New claims were taken up, and Forty Mile Creek has proved the best paying locality up to the present date. The miners who have gone to the Yukon have suffered many privations, and at times starvation has stared them in the face. The only store in all this vast territory is conducted by Messrs. Harper, McQuesten & Co., at Forty Mile Creek, to whom supplies are forwarded by steamer from St. Michaels, the depot of the Alaska Commercial Company, which is about eighty miles north of the most northern mouth of the Yukon, in Behring Sea. As soon as the river breaks up in the spring or early summer, the steamer is dispatched on its tedious journey of 1,700 miles or more up a swiftly running river, being due at Forty Mile Creek about the 1st of August. In the event of an accident, such as befel the supply boat Arctic in 1889, when she was wrecked not far from the mouth of the river, 300 or 400 men would be left without provisions, hundreds of miles from the nearest source of supply.

THERE IS ANOTHER ROUTE

to the Yukon, which is by the way of Lynn Canal, not far from Juneau City, Alaska. From Lynn Canal there is a portage of about thirty miles to Lake Linderman, one of the lakes at the head-waters of the Yukon. True, this portage does not, perhaps, exceed thirty miles in length, but it is thirty miles of the hardest imaginable traveling, especially in crossing the summit of the Chilcoot Mountains, which has an elevation of 3,600 feet, and where foot holds have to be cut in the ice in June and July, over which white men find it impossible to carry packs, consequently the services of the hardy Chilcoot Indians have to be utilized, and they charge from $15 to $20 per hundred weight for carrying the packs about thirty-five miles.

Seven or eight hundred pounds is the weight of a season's outfit for one man. Add to the cost of his implements, quicksilver, clothing, gum boots, provisions, etc., the excessive cost of transportation of these absolutely necessary supplies, and the impossibility of a poor man going into these regions is clearly demonstrated. A miner with from $100 to $125 should be able to go to work here and add his quota to the development of the country, as men similarly circumstanced did in Cassiar in 1873, but under existing circumstances a man going by this route must have supplies for at least two seasons, to allow of the necessary prospecting, and from the facts stated above some idea of the expense can be gained.

Laboring under these disadvantages, with only a yearly communication with the outside world, and that not certain, is it to be wondered at that so little has been accomplished towards developing a country whose every known river carries gold?

The navigable water in this portion of British territory, so far as is at present known by exploration, and by the most reliable information to be obtained from the natives is as follows:

The Lewis or Yukon River.
McMillan River.
White River.
Pelly River.
Hodelinga River, including the Arklun Lake and Upper Hodelinga.
Big Salmon River.
Stewart's River.
McQuestin River.
Takeen River.

With the exception of the White Horse Rapids on the Yukon, all of this 2,780 miles of water is navigable for river steamers during the summer season, or about five month in the year, and on all of these streams gold has been found in quantities which would pay if properly worked. Extracts are given below of a letter from Assistant Jno. E. McGrath, of the United States Coast Survey, who with Aid Turner, sailed from San Francisco for Alaska June 14, 1889, to determine the 141st meridian of longitude which is the boundary line dividing Alaskan territory from the Yukon district of British North America. The letter was dated Camp Davidson, Upper Yukon River, Near Alaska Boundary, August 20, 1890, and was written to Professor George Davidson, Assistant United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, San Francisco. It says:

"The boundary line intersects Forty Mile Creek somewhere about twenty miles from its mouth, and as more

GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND

in this stream than on all the other rivers of the interior it is at this place the best determination of the boundary line will be required. You will hear from Mr. Turner all the details of the loss of the steamboat Arctic when coming up with our stores, and what the consequences were to us and to the country. We might have had to test the virtue of a very spare diet only for two unexpected resources that turned up. The first was a great crop of turnips that Mr. McQuesten, agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, raised at the store on Forty Mile Creek during the summer—it was the first time he had made garden there. The second was a greater number of deer crossing the trails they have between the Tanana and the Yukon rivers (these trails intersect the valley of Forty Mile Creek) than was ever before known by white men, and a corresponding abundance of fresh meat. Only forty-three white men remained on Forty Mile Creek, and this enabled the storekeeper to send us all the meat we wanted."

* * * * * * *

"The winter was a mild one for the country we are in, and the cold did not prove anything like the terrible affair we had anticipated. The party enjoyed almost perfect health and the doctor was beginning to fear he would lose his cunning, so little chance did he have to practice on us. However, he did not despair while the Indians hung around, and when those fellows could get nothing else they were always glad to compromise on a big dose of almost any sort of medicine.

TWO HUNDRED MILES FOR A DOCTOR.

People mind distances very little in this country, and we have had miners come in to get a tooth pulled or a felon treated who traveled 200 or 300 miles for the operation. However, your experiences in the Sierras and during early times in California must render you familiar with incidents which make these journeys seem like trips on a cable-car.

* * * * * * *

"The Government will never have much bother with the Indians who live between the boundary and Fort Yukon. They are gentle, honest, and generally truthful. White men have never been annoyed by them, and in return the white men have treated them with liberality and the strictest justice.

* * * * * * *

"In order to examine the country thoroughly the men must feel sure that if they stay late working in the interior, and in consequence have to remain in the country during the winter, they will find plenty of supplies at the trading post. They ought to be able to get in and out with ease, and they ought to have a route from the coast that would be easy to follow. All of these conditions a good trail, suitable for pack-trains to the Yukon River, will provide. Now men leave Juneau in February and March to reach Forty Mile Creek in June, and going out leave the creek late in August or about the first part of September (losing several weeks of good working time, a serious loss when that working time is so short) to start for the coast.

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S WORK.

Last year two men going out mistook their road, and are supposed to have died of starvation. There was a party out this spring searching for them, and the last accounts we had were that they had not been found nor heard of. It will always be a drawback to this section to be entirely dependent on St. Michaels.

* * * * * * *

The present winter and fall promise to be good for the miners. Plenty of supplies have come up, and the last month has been a good one for work on the creek, and every man has made enough to pay his way. We have received plenty of stores for this party and may have some surplus when we start to go down next year. A surplus of food can always be easily disposed of up here. JOHN E. MCGRATH.

The letter, which is very long and contains many interesting details of the experience of Mr. McGrath's party, was published in full in the San Francisco Examiner of December 1st. What Mr. McGrath says is only a confirmation of the report made by Mr. Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, after his survey and exploration made in 1887, and the testimony of all the miners who have been to this region. Better means of communication are needed, and sooner or later must be made, and until that time comes

THE IMMENSE LATENT WEALTH

of this great country remains almost wholly undeveloped.

Mr. Ogilvie in his report on the Yukon Exploration (see Annual Report, Department of the Interior for 1889, page 40,) says: "About 18 miles below the Tes-lin-too (Hoodelinga river), I saw the first place that had been worked for gold. Between it and Big Salmon River six other places were met with. One of them, Cassiar Bar, was worked in the season of 1886 by a party of four, who took out $6,000 in thirty days. They were working when I passed there in August, 1889, but stated that all they could get that season was about $10 per day.

"Two of this party subsequently went down to Forty Mile river, where I met one of them. He was a Swede and had been gold mining for upwards of 20 years in California and British Columbia. He gave me his opinion on the district in these words: 'I never saw a country where there was so much gold and so evenly distributed; no place is very rich, but no place is very poor, every man can make a grub stake (that is, enough to feed and cloth him for a year), which is more than I can say of the other places I have been in.

"Two miners, who left Victoria a few weeks ago to return to the Yukon, who brought with them when they came down many ounces of coarse gold, spoke in unmeasured terms of the hardships they underwent during the 50 days it took them to come out, and agreed in saying that there was enough gold there to tempt any man, the only drawback being the inaccessibility of the country. The bars have all been found to have been exceedingly rich, but many of the larger ones have not been prospected at all, owing to the impossibility of trestling them hydraulically. The principal bars are found beside the rivers, and the natural theory is that ages ago the rivers flowed over them, but the course of the rivers changing in conformity with the known laws of nature their beds were left high and dry, and the bars into which the

GOLD WAS WASHED CENTURIES AGO

now awaits the pick and sluice boxes of the miners of to-day. Cassiar Bar, mentioned by Ogilvie, was one of these gold mines formed in the remote past.

The Lewis, Hodelinga and Pelly rivers have high bars, with from three to five feet of frozen earth on top of the paying gravel. When the miners have the proper facilities to get water and sluice the frozen ground, the bars will be found very rich, as even in the present state from $5 to $30 per day has been made on them.

In the short seasons, there is not sufficient time to work these rich bars and prospect the numerous gulches which are other natural depositories for the precious metal, and miners should be able to winter there, another forcible reason why a proper pack trail should be constructed to the nearest deep salt water harbor to the source of the Yukon.

Such a trail as this is earnestly recomended by Mr. Ogilvie, is the paramount desire of those whose business takes them to the river, and would induce thousands of men, whose limited means debar them from attempting the trip, to Eldorado, and, while enriching themselves, aid in the development of one of the most valuable portions of British North America. It would add materially to the commerce of British Columbia, particularly Victoria, the gold market of Western Canada. The trail would increase the revenue of the province to no inconsiderable extent, as it would be the highway of settlers, who would make of the present uninhabitable country assessable property by their improvements and works.

A pack train from Skagua bay, at the head of Lynn Canal, to Takoun lake, the first navigable waters of the Yukon, can be constructed at *no expense to the Provincial and Dominion governments*. Skagua Bay is the nearest deep salt water to the headwaters of the Yukon, and will accomodate vessels of the largest tonnage. The proposed trail is over a much lower level than the Chilcoot Pass, about one-half of the 35 miles being in Alaska, and the balance in British Columbia, the nature of the land being such that a wagon road, or even a railroad, if necessary, could be constructed, an utter impossibility over the Chilcoot Pass, at present the only road from the sea.

It is understood that a chart will shortly be asked of the Provincial government to construct the trail in British territory, while a petition has already been made to the authorities in Washington to build the proposed road through the Alaskan strip. The terms which will be asked for in the charter is the control of the road by the builders, after constructing it at their own expense, for a stated number of years, and the privilege of charging a moderate toll, a toll, in fact, which will reduce the present expense of transportation across the summit 300 per cent.

OUR GOOD LAND.

A Larger Area Available Than British Columbia Is Generally Credited With.

It is no idle assertion to say that British Columbia is not yet half known. One, is surprised at the disclosures made by the surveyors of the Canadian Pacific and the officers of the geological survey. People generally are of the opinion that the immense stretch of country from the Cascade range to the Rocky mountains and beyond, is one vast wilderness. It is nothing of the kind, as the partial surveys already show that quite a different state of things prevail, and the general opinion is that a thorough survey and exploration should be made. Mr. Dawson reports that from ten to fifteen millions of acres of good land can be utilized in the Chilcotin river district. The Blackwater valley, though narrow, would give room for about 500 farmers and stock raisers; the Nicbalo valley with its feeder will easily give five millions of acres of good agricultural or pasture land. Farming is now carried on to a limited extent there, but sufficiently to prove that the climate and soil are favorable for development. The Parsnip river, falling into the Peace, with the system of large lakes to the west going towards the source of the Skeena, promises another five millions of acres, if not all fit for agriculture, at least suitable for stock raising.

The capabilities of the Upper Skeena district can hardly be ascertained with the existing reports. Information is comparatively scarce, and not altogether reliable, but it is known that several millions of acres, either prairie land or very slightly wooded, can be found there for all the purposes of the farmer. Beyond the Rockies is another immense tract, hardly explored, but of which enough is known to warrant the statement that homes wait for thousands of people. One government surveyor, who has been out exploring a part of this territory during the year now closing, warmly endorses the reports already made, and recommends the government to have this territory thoroughly explored and mapped out for the information and guidance of intending settlers. The existing reports are too old, and are of too scattered a nature to be of any use to the newcomer.

As such an exploration would take three or four years, it would be a good thing if a competent man were engaged to collect all the material existing in the meantime; this would give the public a large amount of information, it would make the resources of the province better known, and in time it would save public money by enabling future explorers to confine their efforts to the unknown regions. It is said that there is no richer country for stock and grain producing than the Nicbalo valley and the upper Skeena. Some of the men on the exploration last season are now preparing to go and settle there in the spring. Should ten million acres of land be settled in the near future in that part, it would make an enormous change in the economical position of the province. The five or six millions of acres of good land explored this summer, when properly surveyed and when a good wagon road is built to reach them, would find room for all settlers who are likely to arrive in the next few years.

HARDSHIPS OF GENIUS.

How Some Famous Men Hammered While in This Vale of Tears.

Homer was a beggar.

Spencer died in want.

Cervantes died of hunger.

Dryden lived in poverty and distress.

Terrance, the dramatist, was a slave.

Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.

Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress.

Plautus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.

Butler lived a life of penury, and died poor.

Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with all.

Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for five shillings.

Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs.

Otway, the English dramatist, died prematurely, and through hunger.

Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had erected himself.

The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at eighteen.

Savage died in a prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of forty dollars.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Fielding lies in the burying ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $72, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.

Camoens, the celebrated writer of the "Lusiad," the great Portuguese epic, ended his life, it is said, in an almshouse; and, at any rate, was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon for him.—Queries Magazine.

FORMING ONE'S TEMPER

Control of the Passions the First and Most Important Essential.

A proud, irritable, discontented and quarrelsome person can never be happy. He has thrown a tempestuous atmosphere around himself, and must forever move in the region of storms. He has employed sure means to embitter life, whatever may be his external circumstances. He has been the architect of his temper, and misery must be the result of his labor.

But a person who has formed his temper and disposition of mind after a right model, who is humble, meek, cheerful and contented, can commonly find a convenient shelter when overtaken by the storms of life. It should, therefore, be our early lesson to subject the passions, appetites and desires to the control and guidance of reason. The first are the gales to impel us in the voyage of life, but the last ought still to sit at the helm and direct our course.

The stream, when it slowly descends with a hoarse murmur from the mountain, and ripples through the plain, adorns and enriches the scene; but when it rushes down in a roaring and impetuous torrent, overflowing its banks, it carries devastation and ruin along with it; so, when the passions, appetites and desires are kept under due restraint, they are a useful and felicitating part of our nature; but when they are allowed to rage with unbridled fury, they commit fearful ravages on the character which they were fitted to adorn and exalt.

We must watch over the first movements of the heart, and not indulge, with secret complacency, in imaginations which we would be ashamed to avow. If we wish the stream of life to be pure, it ought to be our aim to preserve the fountain whence it flows unpolluted. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."—N. Y. Ledger.

A VALUABLE PRODUCT.

What Celluvert Is and the Uses to Which It Can Be Applied.

Celluvert is a new material formed from cellulose of cotton or other vegetable fiber. It can be filed, turned, sawn, planed, drilled, tapped, polished, colored and varnished, and when subjected to moderate heat, shaped by pressure. It is insoluble in benzine, turpentine, water, oil, ether, chloroform, bisulphide of carbon and other solvents, and is but slightly affected by the application of acids and alkalies. Possessing these peculiar properties, and occupying an intermediate position between wood and metal, it is capable of being used for an immense number of purposes, and will doubtless play an important part in many manufactures. It is made in sheets, rods and tubing, both rigid and flexible. The flexible quality can be bent nearly double several times in opposite directions without showing the least tendency to fray or fracture. Its strength and toughness are remarkable.

Among the many purposes to which celluvert has already been successfully applied may be mentioned engine and pump valves, journal bearings, bushings, gibs for engine cross-heads, friction gears, washers, gaskets, nuts, bolts, tool handles, cog wheels, clock wheels, press plates for cloth, powder and oil mills, dust guards, tubes and cylinders for various purposes, shoemakers' stiffings, glazing strips, baskets, roving cans, running board strips, traveling trunks, chair seats, skate rollers, napkin rings, canes, set and "T" squares, French curves, and various forms and shapes of non-conductors of electricity, with the range of possibilities by no means exhausted.—Paper World.

For whooping-cough and croup, Laugier's Balsam of Aniseed.

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Having opened a thoroughly equipped

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At 90 Johnson street,

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We are now prepared to supply the public with

First class Horses and Stylish LANDAUS

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Boarders at reasonable rates. None but careful and competent drivers employed. no13-1m

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Mrs. E. A. Bates, 64 Fort Street,

Has just received a large assortment of

MILLINERY, FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS

From New York and the East, which she is house to

SELL AT COST UNTIL NEW YEARS.

On Xmas Eve a Grand Drawing, for which tickets are now being sold, will be held.

TICKETS 50 CENTS EACH.

Everyone draws something pretty. Among the articles are a

$12 BONNET AND HAT AND A HANDSOME CUSHION.

dec1-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

Many Thanks for Past Favors.

My health having improved I will try and serve you a while longer. Now

AT WINTER RATES

Bring on your wagons, carriages, and agricultural implements to be thoroughly overhauled. We will give you satisfaction.

To Miners, Stonecutters and Quarrymen

We have the cheapest tools in the Province. Tools also for hire at the

ONTARIO WAGON SHOP.

WM. POWELL.

JOHN MESTON,

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C. eod

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date application will be made to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described tract of land situated in Renfrew District:—Commencing at a post on the south side of the West Branch, about two and one-half (2½) miles from the junction of said Branch and the San Juan River, thence south 40 chains, thence in a westerly direction parallel with the course of the river 800 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence in an easterly direction parallel with the course of the river 800 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement, and containing 6,400 acres, more or less.

VICTORIA LUMBER & M'F'G CO. (Ltd.)
dec29-1m E. PALMER, Manager.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

An Undivided fifth Suburban Lot No. xxxviii, also Subdivision Lot No. 15 of Suburban Lot xiv and xxxvii, and Sections lxi and lxii Esquimalt District.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEFEASIBLE title to the above property will be issued to Thomas Atkins on the 4th day of January, 1891, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the Registrar-General, in writing, by some person claiming an estate, or interest in said property or some part thereof.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
Acting Registrar-General.

Land Registry office,
Victoria, 27th Sept., 1890. Dec. 1-2m.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Lot 459, Victoria City.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE title to the above hereditaments will be issued to William John Macdonald on the 18th day of January, 1891, unless in the meantime valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or any part thereof.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
Acting Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, Oct. 15, 1890. oct15-3m

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

An Undivided One-Fifth of Suburban Lot No. xxxviii, Esquimalt District.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE title to the above property will be issued thereafter on the 30th day of January, 1891, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry office, Victoria,
30th October, 1890. oct22-3m

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot 175 Block W, Victoria West, Esquimalt District.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF title to Thomas Black, of the city of Victoria, B.C., to the above mentioned lot has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 6th Nov., 1890. no7-3m

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A first-class boarding house.

11 roomed house suitable for boarding house.

Esquimalt Road property.

27 acres on Gordon Head Road.

14 acres on Gordon Head Road.

Farm of 178 acres on Sooke Lake.

290 acres on Pender Island.

100 acres on Saanich Road.

Lots in James Bay, Fernwood, Alfred, Henry, and Collinson streets.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts contracted by my wife or any person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale.

Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890.